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VOL. XVII NO. 69--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 21 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
23 Mar.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,550
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
4 p.m. 21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	E	£56	£99

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	11th Mar.	22nd Mar.
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	8th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Yokoh Maru ..	10th May	19th „
Chifuku Maru ..	9th „	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
22nd Mar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Suez Maru ..	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10590	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	0 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Marn ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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A 31949

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A

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FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein, care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay

C R1506

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

T 31958

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THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under) Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort. on TUESDAY, 16th April, 1929, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time). for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointments of Sir Leslie Hudson and Messrs. G. L. Winterbotham and A. Kirke Smith.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 20th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.

31981

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort. on TUESDAY, 16th April, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time). for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Sir Leslie Hudson and Messrs. G. L. Winterbotham and A. Kirke Smith as Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 20th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.

31982

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ON and from the midnight of the 27th March, 1929, bookings of 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants and luggage by through Mail, Express and Passengers trains will be done at the new station.

Bookings by suburban trains between Bombay and Kalyan will continue to be done at the old station.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 19th March, 1929.

31973

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PETIT LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company, held on the 19th February, 1929, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on the 12th March, 1929:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 15th day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.

31975

THE MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF BOMBAY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company, held on the 19th February, 1929, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on the 12th March, 1929:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 15th day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.

31976

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHDAS MATHURADAS NENSI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land. hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale. gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort. Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutuely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 246. New No. 1796. Old Survey No. 258 and New Survey No. 233 and Cadastral Survey No. 1935 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3723 and formerly Street No. 76 but now Street Nos. 120-122-124 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the open land belonging to Lady of Hope Church, on or towards the North by the property of Ramdas Raghowji Govindji and on or towards the South by a passage leading to the Lady of Hope Church.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1929.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31974

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2048 of 1927.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, a Joint Stock Company ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAN MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA MIYA KHANDWANI.. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in three lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the Fourth day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTY AT WEST AGRIPADA.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plots No. 70 and 70A of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay registered in of the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and Cadastral Survey No. 1305 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134(1), 4134 (1A) and Street Nos. 79 and 70A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North and West by the said Gilder Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said estate and on the South by Sutar Street.

LOT NO. II.
PROPERTY AT DURGA STREET, MAHIM.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent and newly assessed land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Durga Street at Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3577 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9, 10, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 135 New Nos. 11847, 11848, 11849, 11850, 11851, 11854, 11855, 11856, 11857, 11858, 11859, 11860, 11861, 11862, 11863, and 16699, Old Survey Nos. 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and New Survey Nos. 1|51, 13|51, 11|51, 14|51, 17|51, 16c|51, 16A|51, 16B|51, 15|51, 18A|51, 19|51, 2|49 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1093, 1095, 1096, of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5279 (1), 5294, 5295, 5297, 5298 to 5300, 5305, 5306, 5307(1), 5322 and Street Nos. 19, 35, 37, 45-46, 47 and 62 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a private passage partly by the property of J. D. Cruz partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, on or towards the West partly by Sea Shore and partly by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on or towards the North partly by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhaoo partly by a public passage and partly by Government ground and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Abdulla Miya Ahmed Khandwani, partly by a public passage and partly by the said Mahomedan Burial ground.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground and newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house or stable standing thereon situate, lying and being in Durga Street at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New No. 11847, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 151 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1370 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5299 (2) and Street No. 39A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public Street on or towards the West and North by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhaoo and on or towards the South by a private passage.

LOT NO. III.
PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the western side of Doongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 6|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825, 325, New Nos. 6562, 6563 Old Survey Nos. 138, 138 and New Survey No. 2713, 2713 and bearing Cadastral No. 954 of Mandvi Division Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1318 and Street No. 252 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western Side of Doongri Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 of Mandvi Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1319. Street No. 250 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweepers' passage on the North by the property of Waghji Cooverji on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1929.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31898

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY, No. 236 of 1929.

Re: SHA CHAMNAJI KAPURCHAND & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Bangle Merchants and Commission Agents, at Amin Building, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: SITARAM KANIRAM, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHA CHAMNAJI KAPURCHAND & CO., a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

31979

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A ROMANCE OF INDIA AND THE TAJ MAHAL.
SHIRAZ
Featuring the Film Star
SEETA DEVI
Supported by an all-star cast, including
ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, CHARU ROY and HIMANSU ROY.
The Whole Standing Army of Jaipur State.
An Oriental Slave Market.
A Fierce Fight between Bandits and a Desert Cavaran and the Love of a Man for a Woman.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
"THE EXCLUSIVE HOME OF SYNCHRONISED AND TALKING PICTURES."
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE HEAR
THE LAST WARNING
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION IN 8 REELS.
Picture of 1,000 Thrills with an all-star cast, including—
LAURA LA PLANTE
Synchronised with MOVIETONE sound effects and talking!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
THE ENGLISH PLAYERS
Present
INTERFERENCE
Gerald du Maurier's London Success.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vasmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

NOWROZ GREETINGS.
A Special Performance on the Day and Night of Jamshedi Nowroz
The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali,
GRANT ROAD, CORONATION THEATRE
Will Stage on
THURSDAY, 21-3-29 at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AND
THURSDAY, 21-3-29 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Up-to-date Mawali
A Parsee Social Comic Drama written by Mr. Joseph David, which will be Staged for the first time.
PROMINENT ACTORS:
JIVAJEE alias SORAB BILLIMORIA .. Mr. Bapulal.
NADIR (Up-to-date Mawali) .. .. .. Mr. Chhagan (Romeo)
KHORSED .. .. Mr. Jayshanker (Sundari)
BAPULAL B. NAIK, Proprietor.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.
Thomas Wilkinson

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 20

The local market opened at Rs. 363/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on buying by Commission houses. The market showed a good undertone and particularly the long interest being liquidated and in view of the ginning report there was absence of selling pressure. Opening Liverpool advices were also steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	366/8
Broach J/A.	375
Oomra March	370/8
Oomra May	327/8
Bengal March	271/8
Bengal May	274

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

March	234.90
June	232.40+0.10
September	233.—0.10

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 20.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	200	17,500
Oomra	1,000	13,700

The local Cotton Market will remain entirely closed to-morrow (Thursday) on account of "Jamshedi Naoroz."

ROOM RATES

Bombay March 20.

Bengal 270 March
Bengal 274 May
Broach 364 A. M
Broach 374 J. A.
Umra 319 March
Umra 326 May

SPOT RATES.

Bombay March 20.

Bengal	286	281	273	266
Sindh	288	283	275	268
Punjab	284	279	271	264
Rajputana	286	281	273	266
Broach	377	372	367	362
Umra No. 3	334	328	322	312 —
C. P. No. 1	354	348	342	332
C. P. No. 2	344	338	332	322
Khandesh	—	—	297	287

To-morrow Ready Cotton market and Forward market closed owingto Parsi Holiday.

READY COTTON SALES.

BOMBAY, March 20

200 Volkart Bros Bhavnagar 273
100 Do Khandesh 261
100 A Damodar & Co Wun 318-1/2
200 Japan T & Co. Indore 304
100 Bombay & Co Aurangabad 298
100 Toyomankwa Nimarkheri 278
200 Do Jalna 278
100 Do Sawjin 347 old
100 Do Khandesh 290
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khandesh 260.
200 Currimbhai & Co Jalundar 242-1/2
100 Patel Cotton & Co Parash 298
100 Langli & Co. Arvi 324
100 Do Pulgaon 320
100 Tata Mill Arvi 326
100 Do Sangli 390
100 G. G. Kesha Nagar 281
100 N. Rajaram Purna 285
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Timbaroad 376-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Supergine	280	
Bengal Fine	275	
Bengal FG.	265	235/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	265	235/45
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315
Nagpur Savner Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Jari Fine	320	300
Amraoti Fine	310	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285
Mulkapur Fine	295	275
Khandesh Fine	285	260
Muthia Fine	275	265
Muthia FG.	270	235/50
Nanded Purna FG.GS.	340	300
Purna FG.GS.	320	300
Parbhani/Sailu GF.GS.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	300/330
Barsi/Sanavad Fine	315	295
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		Old
Broach FG.		
Broach FG		
Weserns MG.		320
Cambodia	400	
Miraj/Sangli		355
Compta Good		355
Jinja	515	
Busoga	525	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 19

Chartered Bank of India A. and C	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133
P and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£88-1/4
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£32-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£67-1/2
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 21.01. Lowest 20.85.

N. Y. July Highest 20.47 (12.41 p.m.) lowest 20.30 (2.51 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 19th inst:—

(1) Scattered showers San Antonia Dist. (South Texas) and Abilene Dists (North Texas). Eastern belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Liverpool market steadier, less liquidation.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables Europe buying new crop." "No rains slightly warmer."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on favourable weather and liquidation."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office this morning.—

"Much steadier after yesterday's reaction. Think any further decline will meet increasing support."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

11-30 A.M.:

"Slightly warmer. No rains. Have good opinion of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Chicago friends have bullish opinion wheat corn consequence general conditions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 19.

March	20.89	+09
May	20.82	+04
July	20.33	+02
October	20.22	+04
December	20.17	—01
Middling Spot	21.15	+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 19.

May	20.09	—01
July	20.16	+01
Middling Spot	19.85	—

NEW YORK.

New York, March 19.

New York 11 A. M. A(known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.94
May	20.89
July	20.37

New York Noon Call.

March	20.93
May	20.89
July	20.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 19.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

	Opening	Closing	
March	10.61	10.64	+03
April		10.67	+02
May	10.74	10.74	+02
June		10.73	+02
July	10.76	10.76	+02
August		10.71	+02
September		10.66	+01
October	10.61	10.61	—
November		10.58	—01
December		10.58	—01
January	10.58	10.57	—01
February		10.57	—
March		10.55	—01
Middling Spot		10.95	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 19.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales of Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool March 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65 —05
Scinde, Fine	7.90 —05
Scinde, Superfine	8.15 —05
Bengal Good	7.40 —05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65 —05
Bengal, Fine	7.90 —05
Oomra, Good	8.00 —05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.30 —05
Oomra, Fine	8.60 —05
Broach Fully Good	9.20 —05
Broach, Fine	9.45 —05
Broach Superfine	9.70 —05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool March 19.

March	19.32	+24
May	18.52	+18
July	18.72	+18
October	18.76	+18
November	18.92	+22
December	19.36	+16
Skellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.30	+15

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 19.

Demand Bills	484.93

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, March 20.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/14/ For 25/15.
London Forward 25/14/
America Cent 56/12/
China Op. 2/6/13, Clo. 2/6/13
China Ready 2/6/13 For 2/6/15
Falgun 59/1 Tone Steady.
Tejimundi -/5/
Chaitra 59/2/ Ready 59/
Chaitra Tejimundi -/11/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Falgun 21/6/6
Chaitra 21/7/3
Tejimundi -/1/

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 20.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This year	Last year.	
Khandesh	3,022	298,524	254,875
Central India	3,016	288,857	240,271
Barsi & Nagar	1,031	135,769	237,089
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,606	66,771	94,410
Berar	3,753	561,923	520,321
Central Provinces	1,749	274,760	228,214
Total Oomras	14,207	1,626,604	1,575,173
Dholera	760	75,972	85,371
N.-W. Provinces	48	57,092	61,663
Rajputana	313	30,019	33,985
Sind-Punjab	1,063	72,894	126,795
Broach	2,645	103,434	21,518
Coompta & Dharwar	734	15,824	7,059
Westerns-Northerns	100	13,284	4,287
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	11	6,064	8,816
Persian	21	901	3,727
American		2,885	24,580
Egyptian & African		26,065	10,180
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	19,902	2,030,669	1,970,090

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Boombay, March 20
1s Sept. 14th March

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This year	Last year.
Europe	4,320	502,803 376,480
Japn & China	5,320	929,789 558,914
Coast Ports	25	11,348 16,408
Up-country by Rail		63,691 50,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		45,645 21,571
Total	9,665	1,553,276 1,023,632

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, March 20. 1928/29	1927/28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 19/3/29	8505000	7228000
,, Yesterday do.	28000	22000
Exports to date do.	6606000	5666000
Stock at Ports 15/3/29	1839000	5663000
,, Interior Towns do.	815000	916000
,, Liverpool 15/3/29	1109000	761000
Visible Supply 15/3/29	4742000	4793000
Quantity in Sight do.	13773000	12183000

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 19.

Silver—Market is Steady.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward,	25-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p. c.

Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	5-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 19.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.46-1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/4
T. T. Brussels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	32.45
T. T. Milan on London	Closed
T. T. Berne on London	25.24
T. T. Paris on London	124.32
T. T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8:12:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £18:5:0 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18:10:0 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18:12:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18:5.0 A/M S'ment Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton. £15:12:6 Mar/Apl S'ment Hull Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/1-1/2 April Delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28 6l3/4 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 19.

Mar close at 8s. 11-5/8d. up 1/4d.
May close at 9s. 2-1/8d up 1/8d.
July close at 9s. 5-1/8d up 1/8d.
Oct close at 9s. 8-3/8d. up 6.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 20

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April

NEW YORK.
B C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying T T 3 mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 118 1/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 3/4 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/32 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.965 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 18th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 18th inst 25 7/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 18th inst. 25 15/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 9/16 18th inst. 56 1/2 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 3/8 per cent 18th instt. 5 11/32 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 1/2 per cent 18th inst 5 15/32 per cent 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent. 3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 4-1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14/0
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-86 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/11
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rss. 81/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/
6 per cent, Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/6
Forward Rates 3rd April Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/6
Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 20

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent

Tone of Silver.—Very quiet. America sold. On China account.

WHEAT CHICAGO MTRKET.

Chicago Mar. 19.

Mar. per bushel 1.22-1/8 dolls. up 1.
May per bushel 1.27-1/4 up 1.
July per bushel 1.30 dolls. up 1.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1/8, Spot 9/11-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 19.

Copper, Braziers,	£115
Yellow Metal.	£86
Spielter Hard Indian Brands,	£23-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£225

STOCKS AND SHARES

Irregular And Easy

NERVOUS LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Prior to the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day there existed some nervous feeling influenced by reports of several arrests of labour leaders. Cotton Mill shares opened easy at a decline of about Rs. 2/8 and fluctuated irregularly. Towards the close there was nervous long liquidation which resulted in easier conditions. There was sympathetic effect on other industrial shares which ruled quiet. Burmahs declined but Hydros were relatively steady. Tata Iron shares were steady. Bombay steams fared well. The business for may settlement commenced to-day and transfer discount of Rs. 2/8 on Hydros was quoted.

In view of the expectation of labour committee report, operators have adopted a cautious policy. Kakturchands were done at Rs. 13/8. Davids were sold at 220/- Sassoon Silks were done at Rs. 60/ Indian Cotton Press shares were realised at Rs. 213/12. Gujarat Rails were sold at Rs. 83/- India Bank shares were done at Rs. 101/8. Imperials at Rs. 1382 and Unions were sold at Rs. 3/12. Centrals grinded at Rs. 21/10. Ahmedabad Electricity improved Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 131/4. Andha Ordi were done at Rs. 562/8 Tata Power were sold at Rs. 445/ and Pref. were done at Rs. 960/- Karachi Elec. fetched Rs. 145 and Surats were done at Rs. 139/8 Katni first Pref. were bought at Rs. 97. Punjab Cements were done at Rs. 12/- New India were in demand at Rs. 21/14. Scindia advanced to Rs. 12/- after opening at Rs. 11/14. Tata Second Pref steels opened at Rs. 82/8 but closed easy at Rs. 82/4. B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4/14 and hardened one anna. Makenzi shares changed hands at Rs. 195/—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 875, 78, 77, 73, 75.
Century 386, 87, 86, 85,
Colaba 125, 26,
Crescent 128, 30.
Fazul 741, 43, 40, 38.
Indore 388,
Machowji 47 Nom.
Nagpur 475
New Great 218, 17,
Pearl 460, 62, 61, 60, 58,
Simplex 67,
Swadeshi 430, 28,
Burma 788, 90, 87, 86
Hydro 1135, 36, 35, 37,
Tram 145.
Deff. 256, 53, 55,
Ord. 70-4, 70, 69 14, 70, 69/12
Bundi 20-12, 10,
Indian 336, 35,
Katni Ord. 221, 22,
Alcock 295, 93, 95.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 20

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 350
Apollo 50 nil 4/12
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 875
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 150
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 385
Central India 100f 475
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 xd. 126/4
Crescent 100 9f. 130
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 525
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 197/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8
Fazulbhoy 250 738/12
Finlay 100 10y 107/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1675
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 238/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 195
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1500
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharmasi 100 nil .46
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5plus 2f xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 83/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 217/8
Asmanshahi 75 2/4y 55
Pearl 210 19f 458/12
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8f 63/8
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 67/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadesh 100 10f 428/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 107/8
Tata Mills 25 nil 45
Vishnu Cotton 500 40f 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/8
Baroda, 500 3/8 79
Central 250 08 21/10
Eastern 25 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1380
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341/4
Union 5/11 3/12
P & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f 20/10
Central India Mining 8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 335
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21/14
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 161/4
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 21/8
United Cement 100 6y 90
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 98
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 685
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 128/12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 562/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 147/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f 1137/8
Tata Power 0 7,000 nil 445
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1180
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life /00 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/14
Oriental Government Securities
Life 100 100d 2075
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 295
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 235/10
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 786/4
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/15/6
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 12
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/12
Tata Iron (Ords) 55 1y 53/12
Tata Iron (def) 59 258

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, March 19.

Rozario Santat Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 43 10-1/2 S'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 43/3 Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 16/9 March S'ment, Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No Offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 19

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/4-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/4-1/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/5

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd. Bombay

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co

The Original and Leading Firm of

Occulists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road,
Opp. The Bombay Club,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees).

	30th Novr 1928	31st Decr 1928	31st Jany 1929	28th Feb 1929
Balance on				
In District treasuries	2,64,31	2,2853	2,48,16	2,5123
With the Imperial Bank of India.	7,68,87	7,73,22	8,05,59	10,27,9
Total	10,33,18	10,01,75	10,53,75	12,79,15

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An Abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15 inst is given below:—

(In thousand ruppees)

Notes in circulation. 1.91.22.87
Reserve in coin and bullion:—
In India Silver coin 94.02.32 Gold bullion 32,21.61 Silver bullion 4.68.17
Securities (purchase price) In India 43,27.45 In England 10.53.32
Internal Bills of Exchange 6.50.00

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 20.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLATH (full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix		1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Racheel Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0 15 8
LONG CLOTH +Quality,		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 0 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
China	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
China	per lb.	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, March 20.

Linseed May	10	14	9
Linseed September	11	4	0
Wheat May	8	4	0
Wheat September	8	2	0

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/- Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

SOUND FUNDAMENTALS.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following weekly cotton market report dated 19th March:—

Americans:—The period since our last Report dated March 12th. has been one of easier markets, the net loss in values being 40 points.

After the steady advance of the last three weeks totalling a cent and a half at the highest, the present reaction seems to us quite in the natural order of things. A feature of the movement to to-day's higher level has been a steady stream of trade fixing of cotton and with this trade short interest reduced appreciably it is only reasonable that Spinners should show a desire to take a 'breather." The weakened technical position to which we drew attention last week, has made itself evident in a recession of rougly 65 points, mostly the result of the liquidation of the speculative long interest that had accumulated. But if the advance has left the market technically in a weaker position, it has done nothing to alter the extremely strong statistical position which after—all is the basic argument. Since the market broke through the twenty cent mark some three weeks ago, there have been many who have prophesied a check to the large consumption of cotton, but the figures of world's spinners' takings give no indication of this as yet. There can be no doubt that viewed broadly, the world's Textile Industry has improved considerably over the last six months and we can see no good reason why the improvement should not continue and cotton consumption carry on at its present rate With each week of large takings the market accumulates underlying strength and while natural reaction must occur, as a result of technical readjustments, we think the fundamentals are sound.

Attention is being drawn—and rightly so, we think—to the fact that the higher level of values will lead to an appreciable increase in the acreage and this undoubtedly is a factor that will have to be borne in mind later on in the season. But no official pronouncement on this subject will be mde until July and private estimates will not be able to prognosticate curacy for another two months or so, during which period it seems likely to us that the hardy annual spring weather scares—which are sure to materialise—will disclose a marked shortage of contracts.

Weather reports during the past week have indicated a continuance of heavy rains in the Eastern and Central Belts with beneficial rains in the West. Towards the end of the week it was feared that the Mississipp might cause serious floods but this appears to have been averted by the better weather of the last few days

Farm work is still being delayed [illegible] spell of fair weather would enable this to be brought quite up to time.

While further liquidation may carry the present reaction a little further we retain our preference for the constructive side and recommend purchases preferably in the Liverpool Market.

Bombay:—Following the reaction in America, our local market shows a decline of roughly Rs. 8 over the week.

Operations against options have again been the outstanding feature and with the Declaration date approaching at the month's end these will continue to be the ruling factor. The near approach of the first tender day against the Broach April/May contract is causing a feeling of uneasiness to the speculative "long" interest in that contract and considerable liquidation has been seen. The large premium at which ready Broach cotton stands in relation to most of the large stocks here, has reduced consumers' interest in this cotton to small proportions and we expect its weight to depress the April/May contract.

For this reason we prefer the Home markets as offering more scope for purchases and when a hedge is required to protect "longs" from natural reactions we recommend sales of Broach July/August.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 20

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,207
Linseed	12,893
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	766
Gingellyseeds	1,322
Poppyseeds	62
Groundnuts	11,343
Castorseeds	5,622
Rice	45,113
Myrabollams	1,538
Cottonseeds	6,693
Gram ...	2,104
Joowar	8,042
Maize	344
Barley	600
Bajree	2,024
Coal	685 tons.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I take the liberty through your esteemed paper to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the fluctuation in rates of the Bombay Government Gazette which is evinced year by year. It is difficult for a non-official subscriber like myself to understand the view point of the Government in fixing the rates of the Gazette. Last year the price of the complete Gazette was fixed at Rs. 180/0/0 the prices of Part 2 and the Urdu portion of the Bombay Gazette were fixed at Rs. 46/0/0 and Rs. 36/0/0 respectively. This year the price of the complete Gazette is lowered down to Rs. 37/0-0 And the prices of part 2 and the Urdu portion there of have come down to Rs. 7/0/0 and Rs. 4/0/0 respectively. It is clear that the rates of the complete Gazette for the last year were five times higher to the rates of the Gazette for the current year. This year the rates are considerably moderate compared with the last but who save the goddess of Secretariat knows what further fluctuation will take place next year!

It would be more consistent if Government were to fix a uniform rate of subscription (just as the subscription of the English dailies) to the Gazette every year instead of exhibiting glaring inconsistencies year by year. The extraordinary which scarcely exceeds four foolscap pages is charged at the price of the part to which the Extraordinary belongs. Last year I had been to the clerk in charge Bombay Government Gazette to purchase J.P. list which was published as an extraordinary of Part 2. I was given to understand that the extraordinary in question if purchased with or without the subsequent Thursday's Gazette Part 2, would be charged at the same price. As I needed nothing save the extraordinary I had to pay annas Fourteen (being the then price of a single copy of Part 2). for the same. The business-instinct in me was naturally awakened and I asked myself the question "Oh! I could have had 24 Royal pages of a first class English daily for one anna instead of purchasing 4 foolscap pages of the Gazette of the liberal Government for 14 annas!"

My own point is this that it goes very difficult for an average educated individual who really takes an interest in the administration of the Government to subscribe to the Gazette when the rates are considerably enhanced. If the rates are lowered down just like the current year and remain steady for time to come it would be a real boon to the class of men referred to above.
—Yours etc,

SUBSCRIBER.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 20.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about half an Anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:— t
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Garinda Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 9/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—February Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Tone.—Easy.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 20

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/11, Highest Rs. 52/12/6,, Lowest Rs. 52/8/6, Closing 52/11/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/10/9. Highest 4/10/10-1/2, Closing Rs. 4/10/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/3, Highest Rs. 54/5, Closing Rs. 54/2/6.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

...Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.896 inches (008 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.016. ...

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4

Temperature (wet bulg) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.9 degrees (3.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (5.1 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 62 per cent.

Directioon of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

Weather Remrks. Lightning at distance.

Earthquake report. At earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 10,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hrs. 43 mts. this morning.(I.S.T.)

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Madch 19.

Coffee, Fair Tio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-7 8.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of India.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is *made* to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by Medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Stores.

SERGEANT CARTER ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

Echo of Simon Boycott Procession.

—:o:—

WHAT ARE SIGNS OF EDUCATION AND RESPECTABILITY?

JUSTICE KEMP'S DICTUM.

The appeal of Sergeant Carter, arising out of the assault on certain students and volunteers on the occasion of the Simon Commission's first visit in February, 1928, came on before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Kemp.

Ordinarily the matter would have come before Justices Mirza and Patkar. But the Chief Justice constituted a Special Bench for the trial of this case. The Crown was not represented to support the conviction and it was the Assistant Government Pleader who appeared to argue the application on behalf of the accused, Sergeant Carter.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed that this was a very important case as it concerned the rights of the public. But on the other hand the police ought also to be protected. In view of its importance, his Lordship had thought it desirable that the case should be heard by two Senior Judges of the High Court.

His Lordship referred to the defence counsel's contention that the High Court, in a revisional matter like this, should not review the lower Court's findings as to fact, but should only confine itself to points involving legal flaws or irregularities. On this point, his Lordship referred to the ruling of Justice Jenkins (28, Bomb.), who laid down that the facts could be reviewed in revision in cases of an exceptional nature.

The present case, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, was such an exceptional case and therefore though a revisional application, they would treat it as an appeal.

CRUX OF THE CASE.

Coming to the facts, his Lordship said the crux of the case was what happened when the procession arrived at the Red Gate. The gate was open for authorised persons going on duty. And Sergeant Carter had received orders from his superiors to prevent unauthorised persons from getting into the gate. And if crowds collected there, he was to ask them to move on; and if they refused, to persuade them by tact failing which he was to use force.

These were "model orders" to be issued on occasions like this, said the Chief Justice.

His Lordship went on to consider whether the processionists passed the Red Gate or did they halt there?

MR. DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

On this point his Lordship referred to the evidence of Mr. V. A. Desai, a witness for the complainants, who had deposed that the processionists had stopped at the Red Gate, shouted their slogans "Simon Go Back", etc., and then they were assaulted by the accused.

While the other prosecution witnesses had deposed that the processionists passed the Red Gate without stopping. Their evidence was accepted by the Magistrate as being that of "educated men".

"But the Magistrate, to my mind", continued the Chief Justice, "overlooked or ignored this startling discrepancy in the evidence on behalf of the complainants."

His Lordship accepted Mr. Desai's evidence on this point and held that the processionists had stopped at the Red Gate with a view to forcing their way in, and refused to obey the Sergeant's order to move on.

"I should have thought the temptation to stop at the Red Gate would be irresistible." It would be improbable that the Sergeant would lose his temper and assault them without any provocation.

His Lordship held that the processionists were trying to force into the Red Gate, and the accused was justified in pushing them away, and that the force he had used was not in excess of what was required under the circumstances.

His Lordship also criticised the protracted hearing of the case for about 5 months in the Police Court, and observed that in such cases where the interests of the public were in conflict with those of the police, the hearing should be expedited.

His Lordship acquitted the accused and ordered the fine to be refunded.

MR. KEMP'S OBSERVATION.

Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, in delivering a concurring judgment, observed that he disagreed with the Magistrate who had called the students "respectable and educated persons". In his opinion, moving out in the early hours of the morning creating so much noise in the streets was not a sign of education or respectability.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman, H. V. Divetia and V. N. Chhatrapati, appeared for the complainants; and Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, for the accused.

INDIAN STATE'S PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MEETING OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian State's Peoples Conference was held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road on Sunday last when Prof. Abhyankar presided.

Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai of Morvi State was elected as the Chairman. Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Sheth Govindlal Shivlal Sheth Keshavlal Moolchand and Sheth Ramdeoji Podar were elected as the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Amritlal D. Sheth M.L.C., Balvantrai Mehta, Niranian Sharma Ajit, and Manishankar S. Trivedi were elected as Secretaries and Sheth Lakhmichand Maneckchand was appointed the Treasurer of the Reception Committee.

An Executive Committee of the Reception Committee consisting of the office-bearers and the following members with power to co-opt was appointed: Messrs. Bulerai Desai, Jamnadas Adukia, Kanji Budhdev, Kannaiyalal Kalyantri, Madhavprasadji Sheth Narantal Bansilal Jagjivan Ujamshi Tabania, C. M. Kothari, Ratilal Doshi S. C. Joshi (Advocate), Durlabhji Umedchand, A. L. Kokhani, Mansukhlal Chaganlal, Manilal H. Mehta, Rangildas Kapadia, etc.

HINDU MAHA SABHA LADIES' COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 12th All-India Hindu Mahasabha Session, Surat, has appointed a committee of the following ladies to do propaganda among women in Bombay in connection with the session. They are Lady Jagmohan Varjivandas, Mrs. Urmila B. Mehta, Mrs. Jaishree N. Raiji, Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mrs. Lilawati K. Munshi, Mrs. Gangubai Ramdas Khimji, Mrs. Saroj N. Mehta, Mrs. Hardagauri Mukundrao Dave with powers to co-opt.

Mr. Tribhuwandas Malvi has been elected Chairman of the Working Committee for Bombay.

CAPTAIN SORAB BAMJI TO BE GAZETTED CAPTAIN I. A. R. O.

—:o:—

A communication received from the Army Headquarters announces that Captain Sorab R. Bamji is appointed an Officer in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Bamji has served in the Poona Voluntary Rifles, Bombay Battalion I.D.F. and Bombay Battalion A.F.I. and 11/2nd Bombay Pioneers. He has undergone a course of training in the regular army. His total service in the army amounts to 26 years (taking into account the double service as counted for the period of war). He is the recipient of two medals viz., the long service one and the general sevrice one. He is a public man of great energy and is Honorary Secretary to the Grant Road Parsi Association, Hon. Secretary the Parsi Textile League, and a active worker in the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association. His services as Hon. Auditor to the "Iran League" are of special notice o naccount of his honest and independent criticisms.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

During the week ended 16th inst., the total mortality 536 was 7 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1928 when the mortality was 563 and death-rate 22.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 when the average mortality was 649 and death rate 26.4.

Out of the total deaths 136 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack during the week. Small Pox caused 142 attacks (including 1 imported) and 58 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 327 as against 480 for the 11th week of 1928 and 389 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

B. B. C. I. GANGMEN

—:o:—

THE STRIKE SPREADS

Mr. R. V. Nadkarni the Secretary of the B. B. C. I. Railway Union writes:—

The strike has now spread to some other stations like Umergaon. The striker's attitude is so far firm and if the Ahmedabad Union Co-operates there would be a speedy end of it. A mass meeting of the strikers was held at Borivli yesterday at 9 a.m. Mr. Nadkarni reviewed the situation and said that it was quite hopeful provided they did not offer any kind of violence. He told the men that it would be no disgrace if they had to surrender in the end as they were fighting against heavy odds. But they must, he said, try their utmost to make the strike a success. He asked the men if they were going to submit before the fight has really begun and the men emphatically declared that they would not. The Gangmen's spirit is unbroken.

The local service is still disorganised and the consequent delay has given rise to several complaints on the part of the general public. In order to organise the strike beyond Balsar a meeting will be held to-day at Nowsari and another at Palghar also.

TATKAL BHAVISHYA

Mr. Ghanshyam M. Jotishi of the Bhavi Karyalaya, has sent a copy a book called "Tatkal Bhavishya" showing probable fluctuations in Cotton prices during the coming six months. The forecast is based on astronmical data and is printed in Hindi, Gujarati and English languages. The prices is Rs. 10/- and can be had from the Bhavi Karyalaya, Motichand Rugnath House, Marwari Bazar Bombay No. 2.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 20th March 1929 tenders to the amount of £ 3,490,000 at 1s. 6d were received and allotted approximately 28 1/2 per cent. £ 1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 27th March 1929 on the usual conditions.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

Mr. N. R. Green will officiate as Manager and Engineer-in-chief, Loco & Carriage Superintendent and Store keeper of the Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway during the absence of Mr. F. C. Nissen on 8 months' leave from the 14th instant and Mr. V. K. Adhia will assis Mr. Green in the above duties.

INTER-COMMUNAL AMITY CONFERENCE

At the last meeting of the Reception Committee held on Sunday last Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" was unanimously elected to preside over the coming session of the Conference. The Reception Committee will meet again to draft resolutions to-morrow Friday at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-30 p.m.

SUPPORT "SAK"

LIST OF FURTHER DONATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week you published my appeal for funds and a list of donations. I am giving below a further list, which you will also please publish:—

	Rs.
A Kinsman	201
Old Friends	200
D. C.	200
A Parsi	150
Another Parsi	101
A Zoroastrian	101
N. H. Patuck	101
G. N. Thakore Advocate	101
A Parsi sympathteser	101
N. S.	100
Anonymous	100
C. N. Kanuga Pleader	75
Parsi Sympathiser	75
Shantaram Dabholkar	50
Mrs. Captain	51
J. J. Vimadalal Solicitor	51
Cawasji Billimoria Solicitor	51
T Parsi	50
A Parsi Admirer	51
Mrs. Jeejibhoy	30
Poacha Brothers	30
N. P.	25
Runchoddas Merchant Solicitor	25
Hindu Admirer	25
My Mite	25
Mr. Sabnis Solicitor	25
N. M. B.	15
J. D. Cooper	15
Sympathirers	20
	Rs. 2145
Previously acknowledged	3590
Total	Rs. 5735

£ 265/- (two hundred & Sixty five(were remitted as, as already announced, and £ 150/- (one hundred and fifty) are sent last Saturday, making in all £ 415/- This leaves a balance of £ 585/-, which must be sent to clear old Sak as soon as possible. Donations be kindly sent to the undersigned. Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

THE NEW ZEALAND REDWOOD FORESTS LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have to draw your attention to the statement appearing in your issue of the 16th inst. to the effect that Mr. J. W. S. McArthur, the Chairman of the Directors of this Company, had absconded. This was appearing under the sub-title 'plaintiff absconds', Mr. McArthus as you are aware remained in India for a whole year in the hope that his case would come off early and it was at the instance of the Defendant that the case was postponed. For our part we were unaware as also our Solicitors that this case was to come on until the appeal contemplated by this Company could be taken in hand. Accordingly an application was made the following day for the case to be restored but the Chief Presidency Magistrate stated that he could do nothing for the time being owing to the Plaintiff's absence in New Zealand—but that he would issue a fresh summons on Mr. McArthur's return to India. For the benefit of those who ought to know Mr. McAothur is returning to India in another 5 months.

We trust you will give the same publicity t these fac Yours etc.

W. PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, March 22.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Annual General Meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterje to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chaterjee presiding.

YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

"Under the auspices of the above League there will be a Public Meeting at 8 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the "Napoo Hall" to protest against the action of the Police Authorities in raiding the League, and foreign cloth will be burnt. A procession of the youths will start at 8 a.m. from "Napoo Hall" hawking Khadi and collecting foreign cloth for bonfire."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Suez Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Froday the 22nd inst.

Superscribed unregistetred Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th Inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lama, Mumbasa, Ibo, Chandi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 27th Inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FREE CINEMA DEMONSTRATION

The "Fathers' Earnings", a film describing the heart-reading story of a young man succeding to his father's property and squandirering it in prostitution with consequences, will be shown free at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road on Sunday the 24th instant at 10 a.m. Boys under 16 years of age will not be allowed.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

In order to create interest for the royal game of Chess a Chess tournament among the local players will be held from March 24, 1929 by the kind permission of the Rev. Father H. Rafael in the premises of St. Xavier's College Mathematical Class room, 2nd floor, near the college hostel. Those who wish to take part in the same should kindly enlist their names on payment of Re. 1 as entrance fee upto Friday evening (22nd inst.) either to the Revd. Father Rafael after 5 p.m. Mr. R. V. Lhase every day or to the honorary secretary Central Union Kumbharwada Dadar Road. Competitors are supposed to note down their games played for publication if found brilliant.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when the boys of the Petit Orphanage will say Prayers, Mr. B. D pils of the Parsi Music Institute will give short addresses on Jamshedi Navroz, Mr. Colabevala and two Parsi ladies will give recitations from Shah Nameh, and the pupils of the Prasi Music Institute will gipe special songs and music. Mr. Khurshedji Kavesji Suntoke-Vakil will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

Under the auspices of the Kurla Antyaj Seva Samiti, Mr. G. B. Trivedi will deliver a public lecture on "Removal of Untouchablity" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T) at Kurla in the compound of Mr. Hirji Madhavji when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside and Mr. Shankerrao J. Zunzarrao, M.L.C., Dr. Ambedkar M.L.C. Mr. Jeysukhlal Mehta, Diwan Bahadur Pai and Dr. Solanki M.L.C. will attend.

MR. NIMBKAR ARRESTED

AJMER, March 20.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Secretary, Bombay Provincal Congress Committee and General Secretary, All-India Workers and Peasants Party who had come here to organise the Railwaymen's Union was arrested this afternoon at the house of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, Secretary, Provincial Congree Comittee by the Local Police under a warrant under Section 121-A, issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut. The Police searched the Congress Office and the House of Mr. Sethi for more than two hours, but found nothing incriminating. Free Press.

Under the Clock

(By TWINKLE.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1929.

How should the flappers vote in the ensuing General Elections in Great Britain? Several people in that country are becoming anxious about the problem, and efforts are being made "to educate" the enfranchised flapper in the right way. One way adopted by all parties is to arrange dances and "socials". It is hoped that young women will be found charlestoning their way into the right political position.

* * * *

The "Editor" of the "Manchester Guardion" has discovered another way. It is decorous and learned, as befits this journal, the shining light of Liberal intellectualism.

* * * *

An Editorial Notice in the journal gives an "invitation" to the woman voter. Several millions of new women, it says, have just been added to the register and they will take part in the coming general election.

* * * *

"No one knows what is their attitude towards the political questions of the day; in what problems they are most interested and about what subjects they would most like to receive information, from the speakers or the press."

* * * *

So the "Manchester Guardian" has opened a sort of Flappers' Information Bureau. "The Editor will be glad if new voters will write to him saying what subjects most arouse their interest or curiosity." Envelopes are to be marked "New Voter."

* * * *

What will the envelopes contain? Here are few guesses. "May I know why the man who addressed us the other day at the Pavilion, Muddeton-on-sea grows a beard? Dad says "Beware of beavers, my dear?"

* * * *

"Dear Editor—should one vote for a body who could not promise us last week when he came round to address us that he would bring in a bill, if elected, to prevent the rise in price of silk stockings? And the man calls himself a Liberal!"

* * * *

The Carter case appeal showed that we have our Justice Darlings in Bombay. But their humour is didactic as well as provocative.

* * * *

Mr. Justice Kemp, for example, does not think students who get up early in the morning and create "so much noise in the streets" should be called "respectable and educated persons".

* * * *

He disagreed with Magistrate Pundit who had called the youthful demonstrators at the Red Gate on the day of the Simon Seven's arrival in Bombay respectable and educated persons.

* * * *

Don't you believe, Bombay youth, any longer in the tail end of the slogan "Early to bed and early to rise". You can go early to bed, but do rise late if you want to be called respectable and educated.

* * * *

Estelle.—"I wish I could think of something really worth while to get for a present."

Dorothy.—"You mean for your husband".

Estelle.—"No,—from him."

Latest Cotton News

Moderately Bullish Final Ginnings

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Traders in the Coton Market were mildly surprised to-day by the Union States Census Bureau's report on the final ginning of 1,42,69,000 bales of American Cotton. The previous report had shown ginnings to January 16 of 1,38,92,000 bales against the preliminary final crop estimate of 14,373,000 bales and it was thought that final ginning would almost certainly exceed the official estimate. The ginnings for the period since the last report were 3,77,000 bales and the total falls short by 1,04,000 bales of the Government crop estimate. The market feeling appears to have been for a larger figure and in consequence there was some advance in prices after the official figures were released.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 28 points on bullish ginning report, but reacted 16 points on profit taking. At this level there was a wave of general buying which carried prices 36 points above previous closing. A relapse on renewed profit-taking followed and prices again ruled easy.

Quieter conditions prevailed in the afternoon and the market closed at a rise of 10 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 20.

The Liverpool market was due to open 2 to 3 points lower, but actually trading commenced at a decline of 1 point only. Steady flow of buying hardened prices and by noon they were quoted 2 points higher. During the afternoon the market became strong and closed at a rise of 12 points. Middling American Spot quotations declined 3 points to 10.92, while Egyptian spot closed On Thursday the Liverpool market is due to open 8 points lower.

BOMBAY

Bombay, March 20.

In view of the publication of the Ginning report of American Crop, the local market opened at night at Rs. 369 for Broach April/May. Prices improved further by 0/8/0. but declined 367/12/0 on profit-taking and finally closed at 368/0/0. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 377 and closed at 376.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, March 20.
Previous Closing Rate	20.82
To-day's Opening Rate	21.10
Difference	+.28
To-day's Closing Rate	20.92
Difference	+.10
Broach Expectation	365 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Liverpool, March 20.
Previous Closing Rate	10.74
To-day's Opening Rate	10.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.86
Difference	+.12

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Balak Ram at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Shanker Tatoji Patkar and Shanker Gokhale, clerks of the late Mr. D. S. Barve, Licensed Customs Dalal were arraigned on charges of cheating his Majesty's Customs, Bombay, forging a Customs document, conspiracy, etc.,

The two accused were employees and relatives of D. S. Barve.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty against both the accused who were consequently acquitted by his Lordship.

Mr. Velani conducted the prosecution while Mr. N. H. C. Keyajee defended the second accused and Mr. Kirtekar the first.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1929.

IS IT WAR AGAINST LABOUR?

While the Public Safety Bill is still on the legislative anvil, the Government have thought fit to throw a bomb-shell in the shape of a general round-up of prominent Labour leaders and others who have made no secret of the fact that they are Communists. They have been all arrested for an alleged offence the gravity of which cannot be minimised. We have no desire to comment on a matter which is now "sub judice." But the charge apart, it is noteworthy that the large majority of the arrested persons are those who have taken a leading and active part in the laudable and essential work of organising the workers throughout the country. We do not know what is the policy behind these arrests. Whatever may be the aim in view, these arrests will not check the growth of organised Labour movement throughout the country. That movement, with its two-fold object of securing the satisfaction of the human needs of the workers and of helping the cause of the country's freedom, has come to stay and repression, in whatever form and intensity it may come, will only give impetus to it. We have no doubt the workers in all parts of the country, who suddenly find most of their active leaders removed from the scene, will not be daunted by the arrests but will continue to carry on the work of the organisation and consolidation of their ranks with redoubled energy.

PUBLISH THE MEMORANDUM.

The "Hindustan Times" may be congratulated on its enterprise in publishing what seems to be a reliable summary of the Government of India's memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission. It appears from the summary that the Government pretend only to state facts relevant to the constitutional enquiry, without making any specific recommendations of their own. The obvious object is to impress the Commission with their sense of fairness and impartiality. But whoever may be deceived by that pose, the Indian public will not. The Government have at their disposal a sufficient number of publicity experts like Mr. Coatman, who are past-masters in the art of presenting facts and manipulating figures without the necessity of expressing opinions. It would have been more straightforward for Government to make specific constructive recommendations and make out an honest case for them, leaving it to the Commission to accept them or reject them. Such a course would have shown what precisely the Government stand for and would have thrown some helpful light on the events which they have reviewed and in the shaping of which they have had no mean hand. It is, however, not at all difficult to see through Government's review of facts and get some insight into their intentions. We note that they have dwelt at great length on the communal disorders. One can well imagine how the Coatmans of Simla must have painted them. They are said to have taken a comprehensive survey of communal disorders since 1893 up to date. And so much explosive matter, they say, has been stored up, that "the smallest pretext will suffice to start a conflagration which each side accuses the other for having provoked." If Government have at all attempted an explanation of communal distrust, we feel sure that they have not referred to Lord Olivier's historic explanation or the equally historic advice of Lord Elphinstone: "Divide et impera, was the old Roman motto and it should be ours." There is every possibility of a confidential review of communal riots being in effect, though not by design, a stab in the dark. Will the Government have the courage to come out of the 'purdah' and publish their so-called review of facts?

A lurid account of communal disorders is a fitting prelude to the question of communal representation. And one is not at all surprised to find that Government have piled up all available scraps of evidence in favour of separate electorates. To keep up the pretence of not making recommendations of their own and yet to gain their point, they seem to have quoted a number of opinions in favour of separate electorates, including that of Lord Birkenhead to the effect that "inter-communal feud in India was not due to communal electorates but to post-war unsettlement." Nothing is more patent in the most recent history of India than that, all thinking Muslims and Hindus, whatever their other differences, have come to regard communal electorates with profound distrust if not abhorrence. The unanimous condemnation of such electorates by the All-Parties' Conference is but a feeble measure of this revulsion of feeling. The differences between the Conference and the Muslim League are only about further safeguards for Muslims but both rule out communal electorates. To judge from the official report "India in 1927-28," Government are not likely to put adequate emphasis on this general revolt against separate electorates.

Let none gather the impression that the Government of India want to give any real power to the Muslims. It is said that they have practically ignored the Muslim claim for the separation of Sind, a claim which the Congress and the All-Parties' Cofnerence have fully conceded. Nor have they made out a case for the grant of even qualified provincial autonomy to the North-West Frontier Province, though the Congress, the Muslim League, the All-Parties' Conference and the Legislative Assembly have almost unanimously made this demand. What is worse, it appears from the speech of Sir Denys Bray against the cut motion of Mr. Shah Niwaz that Government make communal tension an excuse for delaying reforms in the Province. Many a Muslim in the Assembly and outside must have been disillusioned by that speech about Government's true attitude towards the communal problem and about the way they use the problem to serve their own ends. It is said that Government intend enacting in the Frontier Province the farce of Morley-Minto Reforms. Their disillusionment will not be long delayed. Meanwhile, we must say that their secret memorandum seems to have many sinister features, especially with regard to the review of communal problem. Lord Irwin has preached not a few sermons on communal unity. As he is a party to the memorandum, we would ask him to publish at least that part of the memorandum which deals with the communal question so that the public can see whether there is any affinity between the public sermons and the secret memorandum.

THE CARTER CASE JUDGMENT.

There are certain features of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Kemp in the Revisional application of Sergeant Carter which are not likely to add to the reputation of the High Court as a palladium of justice. The Chief Justice in the course of the judgment remarked that he "regarded the case as very serious as between police and public and that it was desirable that the Court should consider on the one hand the interests of the public, who must be protected in the exercise of their ordinary rights and on the other the interests of the police who should also be protected in the proper exercise of the duties cast on them by law and order." We have no doubt that the vast majority of the public, both lay and legal, will not find in the judgment sufficient material to convince them that the gravity of the case from the point of view of the public has been adequately realised by their lordships. The public will, in the first place, wonder why the extraordinary course of constituting a Special Bench should have been resorted to, to hear a Revisional application which, in the ordinary course, should have been heard by Justices Mirza and Patkar. The contention of Sir Amberson Marten that the case being extraordinary should be heard before two senior judges was most amazing to say the least of it. Coming to the facts of the case His Lordship said that the crux of the evidence was what happened when the procession arrived at the Red Gate and in this connection the judges, while the accepted the evidence of one of the complainant's witnesses, rejected that of all the other witnesses. Characterising the alleged assault by Sergeant Carter as the use of force not in excess of what was required under the circumstances, Sir Amberson Marten was facetious enough to declare that a sense of humour was a very strong point of Englishmen and that it was hardly probable that any Englishman would get upset at hearing such cries as "Simon Go Back". Sir Amberson may be a good judge of racial characteristics, but no one who has followed the recent deplorable history of police excesses in connection with Simon Boycott demonstrations in Lahore and Lucknow, for instance, will endorse his lordship's view. Not less unhappy was the dictum of Justice Kemp that moving out early in the morning and creating noise in the streets was not a sign of education and respectability. Evidently, Mr. Justice Kemp's knowledge of politics is as out of date as his notions about education and respectability are peculiar. Their Lordships may have taken the right view of the facts and law involved in the case, but their judgment does not satisfy the elementary maxim of the law that it is not enough that justice should be done but that it is also necessary that people should be satisfied that justice has been done.

LOOKING WHITLEYWARDS.

—:o:—

Earl Winterton is gathering daily more knowledge about India. In fact, so sure, is he now about his aquaintance with Indian conditions that if any member of the Commons indicates dissatisfaction with the answers he vouchsafes to interpellations, his lordship can only conclude that the particular member "must not have been listening to his answer". This was the cheap sneer he had ready for Commander Kenworthy who asked as a supplementary question whether the Government of India had considered the removal of grievances as "another method of combating Communistic activities". But Earl Winterton cannot waste time over inconvenient queries of the type. To him the field of endeavour of the Trustees of India in solving industrial troubles lies as clear as an open book. They were all looking Whitleywards for their solution. In answer to Sir Basil Peto, he had already read largely from this book. Causes of discontent, his lordship said, were of two types, intelligent and otherwise. For details he referred the inquiring minds in the Commons to the "discussion on the Public Safety Bill." That gives, he said, "a fuller answer than any I can give." And yet, Commander Kenworthy had difficulty in satisfying himself with his lordship's answer. The man must be deaf.

CENTRAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

In his adress to the staff and students of the Grant Medical College on Monday, Sir Frederick Sykes remarked that the first aim of a Medical College must be to produce quality rather than quantity. His Excellency may rest assured that the public and the medical profession in India are by no means anxious to secure quantity rather than quality as regards India's medical equipment, but his reference to the General Medical Council of Great Britain "as an independent body, interested only in maintaining a high standard without distinction of race and creed" will not find general acceptance in this country, in the light of recent experience. The investigators sent out to India by this Trade Union of the British medical profession have not shown in their reports that they are immune from racial bias. Sir Frederick Sykes referred to the proposal the Government of India had under consideration "to establish a Central authority in India to regulate medical qualifications and standards". The public does want a central authority, but it must be absolutely independent of official control as well as of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

AMEND THE ACT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)
III.*

The elections from the Teachers' constituency, as well as from the Headmasters of High Schools, are over. No special interest seems to attach to these elections from the point of view of the basic principle; though, from the point of view of details in actual result, this constituency and its results are no less interesting than any other. The place of the teachers in a University organisation is, of course, not difficult to assess. They are the guides as well as the instruments, whereby the daily work of the University is to be accomplished. The Senate, —to which only these elections refer,—is, it is true, no longer the effective body in the University that it was under the old order of things, and notwithstanding the grandiose description of this same body in the new Act. It will probably not meet half as often as the existing Senate used to do; and its teaching work proper,—such as the "reformed" University is supposed to do,—will be taken over by the Academic Council. Superficially, then, the place of the teachers is primarily in the Academic Council rather than in the Senate. But, if we regard the Senate to be the authority which is to lay down the guiding principles of general policy concerning the ideals of University work and organisation, the teachers have as much claim to help in developing those ideals, as the elect of any other constituency.

TEACHERS' REPRESENTATION.

The definition of the teacher is sufficiently liberal to make a fairly wide and representative constituency. It is interesting to note that, in the Senate under the old Act, there were roughly 60 teachers including principals of colleges or high schools, out of a total strength of 100 in round terms; and of these about 50 were nominated. Under the present Act, the total number of teachers, including principals of schools and colleges, securing election from their several constituencies, is: 13 principals of colleges; plus 20 elected representatives of the Special Teachers' constituency; plus 5 representatives of headmasters of schools; plus two ex-officio University professors or readers, equal to 40. Remain 25 to be elected by registered graduates, and 40 at most to be nominated by Government. How many of these will be teachers? We shall deal with each of these in later articles, since each has its own peculiarities and significance. But it must be noted here that, given the graduates' constituency as at present, it is utterly unlikely that professional whole-time teachers can find their way to the Senate through this door in any appreciable figure. The mere question of cost will be decisively against such a consummation, except, possibly, for practising physicians or surgeons being at the same time honorary teachers in a medical college; or flourishing advocates similarly employed in a Law College, though the latter development seems to be unlikely in the near future, since flourishing advocates have no time to take part-time professorships in a Law College.

WOMEN TEACHERS INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED.

Is this development—a restricted proportion of teachers in the supreme governing body of the University desirable or commendable? Even assuming that of the 40 to be nominated by the Chancellor 15 are teachers,—there are 47 such teachers in the present Senate nominated out of a total nomination strength of 80,—and if the graduates return another 15 out of the 25 to be elected by them, the total proportion of the teachers in the new Senate would be only half as against the 60 per cent. in the old Senate. And that, too, on condition that the graduates return 15 teachers out of 25. If that happens this time, when a general election is in progress, and when the system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote demands a quota of only 150 at most in the most extensive constituency of the registered graduates, there is no guarantee that the same will recur at all subsequent election of a fifth every year. In fact, the probabilities are the other way. The registered graduates will gradually be weened from the teachers,—who will be too poor as a rule to contest that vast and growing constituency. They will be the constituency of ambitions dilettantes financially in a position to

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the Act while dividing the constituency of headmasters and Local Boards and Municipalities into five groups, makes no such division for the teachers. As a matter of curiosity, it may also be noted that there is not a single woman teacher elected from this constituency, though the women students in colleges are now not an unimportant proportion, nor are the girls' high schools quite a negligible quantity. Women teachers will be even less likely than men teachers to stand the strain of a contest such as the teachers' constituency involves. Is there, then, no means to secure for them a fair representation? Is the Act, it might also be asked, really motived by the principle of 'proportional representation', so long as women educationists find no place, with comparative ease, to the Senate?

PURPOSE OF ACT DEFEATED.

Clearly, the Act is badly drafted. It is not too great a prophecy to suggest that it will have to be amended within less than a year, if its own declared purpose even is not to fail altogether in practice. Take this very case of the teachers' election. Judged by the results already announced, of the 20 teachers elected, 2 are Christians, 3 Parsis, 1 a Jew, 2 Gujaratis, 2 Sindhis, one a non-Bombay professor, and the rest Deccanis. Is this quite a proportional representation? The constituency consists of 500 odd teachers, of which the Deccani element is far in excess of half. And yet they could get less than half the number of seats. Parsis are nowhere near 75 in their total strength in this constituency; and yet they have secured 3 seats. One lesson is obvious: the election has not gone at all on communal lines. And there are no other party lines in such matters. What then is the need, or the benefit, of the principle of proportional representation? Where it might be able to render a service, it does not; and what it does is not what might be expected, or even desired. Probably the authors of the Act had no idea,—they never cared to visualise in practice all the consequences and manifestations in practice,—of this principle of proportional representation. Its only excuse to be included, and to be made a key-stone in the "reformed" University, was, perhaps, that it sounded so learned, so up-to-date; and had therefore to be included at no matter what cost. Take the matter less comically, and view the situation from another angle. The Act requires a proportionate retirement from the Senate of a fifth every year from each such constituency. In a general election, such as has just taken place, there are some chances for proportional representation to be achieved, in spite of all the patent defects of the Act. But what will happen in the annual elections of only 4 teachers every year? Supposing in a given year both the Sindhi teachers, let us say, have to retire, by the exigencies of lottery. For even one to be returned in the election that ensues, 125 votes would be needed in a constituency of 500. There are not even 50 Sindhi teachers, perhaps, in all; and so, if, as may not be unlikely, the election is decided on communal grounds of this kind, there will be found no place for such displaced representatives of permanent minorities. If proportional representation is at all to be realised in practice, there must always be either a general election of the type we have just had, or there must be some groups made, such as, for example, the Act itself makes in regard to the College principals.

There are, thus, various grounds to demand an early, and radical, amendment of the Act, if its own guiding principle is not to be utterly defeated in practice. It is not merely the bungling of the draftsman that is at fault on points like these; it is rather that the sponsors of the Act have never quite visualised the working of their own provisions embodied in the Act, nor seen in relief the results on their own basic ideals. Assuming, of course, that they did have some basic ideals about the purpose and object of University work and organisation, and the utility from that standpoint of introducing given elements, in their several proportions, in the governing body of the University. Opinion might legitimately differ on this; but there can be no difference of opinion as regards the need for an early amendment, once the practical operation of the Act has been realised by the parties most affected.

(To be continued.)

* Previous articles appeared on February 28 and the 15th instant respectively. contest this Presidency-wide constituency.

Notes of the Day.

Pertinent Suggestion.

It will be recalled that Lord Olivier in a critical analysis in the "New Statesman" of the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission had made the suggestion that the Report should be submitted to a Joint Committee of Parliament with a view to obtaining agreement in regard to the principles of British policy towards the Native races in Africa. A conference held on Monday by the Aborigines Protection Society has warmly espoused this suggestion. It also passed a resolution advocating a common civilisation franchise test in East Africa. This proposal will be ridiculed by the White settlers, but in its acceptance lies the only equitable solution of the franchise problem in the East African territories. The Indian community in Kenya is sure to welcome it. There is a pathetic touch in the recommendations of the Conference that no further land alienation should take place in favour of the Europeans. The best and the most profitable land has already been grabbed by the White settlers.

The "Happy Results".

The Spanish journal "La Nacion", commenting recently on the announcement by General Primo de Rivera that he will hold a national plebiscite soon "to lay before the country a draft constitution with laws regulating municipal, provincial and Parliamentary elections", remarked: "Dictatorships are judged by history and there are reasons fully sufficient for us to look forward with calm and patriotism to the happy results promised by this one that has come to serve Spain." "La Nacion" is a journal which enjoys the patronage and favour of the Dictator and its comments indicated that the promise of laying before the country a draft constitution was merely an eye-wash. The discontent among the students, against whom severe coercive measures are being taken by De Rivera, is only a part of the general discontent against his regime. His closure of the university and his foolish method of visiting the sins of the sons on their fathers show that he himself feels very shaky in the saddle.

Revolt of "Untouchables".

About five thousand Mahars and other members of the so-called Depressed classes in certain villages in the Central Provinces are understood to have given an ultimatum to the upper classes that unless they remove the distinction of touchable and untouchable within the 1st of June, 1929, and allow them full facilities of drawing water from public wells and of worship in public temples, they would in a body embrace Islam. The ultimatum is only one symptom of an acute disease in Hindu society. In so far as some "untouchables" have openly revolted against an inhuman wrong, we welcome the revolt, our only regret being that it is not more widespread. But a righteous revolt should not allowed to be spoilt by wrong methods. It is open to any man to adopt a new faith if on studying it he finds it more acceptable to his reason and conscience, but he should not be prompted by spite, or vindictiveness. There is, however, little room for conscience or reason when thousands in mass hold out a threat of voluntary conversion as an alternative to the redress of their wrongs. "Untouchables" all over India will do a double service to Hinduism by fighting for pure Hinduism and ridding it of the blot of untouchability.

Worth Unrecognised.

Laying the foundation-stone of an extension to the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital, the Governor of Bombay highly and deservedly praised the Hospital and the National Medical College attached to it. All the speakers at the function agreed that both these institutions were the record of the generosity of a band of selfless workers, in particular of Dr. A. L. Nair, the very soul and prop of the institutions, and some doctors who have for years been honorary workers. The Hospital and the College are as efficient as any in the city, but the Hospital has not received any help from Government, nor the College a permanent grant. The Governor, while not stinting praise on the institutions, did not vouchsafe any financial assistance. However, he hoped that the munificence of Dr. Nair would afford an example to other benefactors and added: "I hope that when that time comes, you will invite me here again to inangurate whatever improvement or extension you may be able to undertake." Let us hope the public at least will show more discrimination in their charities.

IS IT WAR AGAINST LABOUR?

Searches Galore Throughout The Country.

ROUND-UP OF COMMUNIST LEADERS.

From the dramatic arrests of Communists which were made yesterday by the C. I. D. all over India, it seems that Government have inaugurated a new era of wholesale and indiscriminate repression. Signs were not lacking all these days to show that the storm was brewing and some day it would burst with an unusal force. The scenes that were enacted yesterday by the C. I. D. with the help of armed Police and Military are a sufficient indication of the fact that Government are in right earnest about the new business they have undertaken. All these arrests and raids were, in their very nature and manner of execution, a "coup" which was wonderfully well managed. It seemed to be all a preconceived plan emanating from the head quarters of the Indian Government. In a few hour's time the C. I. D. succeeded in rounding up almost all the known "Communists" or persons believed to be Communists in India.

In Bombay the situation was not without its melodramatic scenes. In the early hours of the day, the whole city was of with excitement. The City Police, military and magistracy were all combined in carrying out the grand "coup". At about 6 o'clock in the morning the C. I. D. officers aided by strong police parties raided the residences of almost all the Labour leaders in the city. The C. I. D. were armed with warrants for search and arrest from Meerut Magistrate. The raid being sudden and simultaneous, the Labour leaders were put in a position in which it was impossible for them to communicate with one another.

40 PLACES RAIDED IN CITY.

No less than 40 places were searched in all parts of the city and in subrbs The leaders who had scarcely been out of their beds were arrested and taken in armed motor cars to various destinations. The search of their places was thorough and in some cases it lasted for over eight hours. Throngs of people filled with unquenchable curiosity had crowded the streets in front of the houses where search was being conducted. In Girgaum alone, as many as a dozen places came under the Police search. The bulk of the confiscated literature was so great that it had to be taken in big canvass bags specially prepared for the purpose.

PARADE OF LAW AND ORDER.

Special police parties armed with lathis and Military were posted in various places as a safeguard against likely disturbance. The atmosphere in the mill area was surcharged with subdued excitement. The Police had taken extreme precautionary measures in this area to keep the large crowds of workers under control. The workers had gone to the mills as usual but as the news regarding the arrest of their leaders reached them, many of them walked out of the mills and consequently about a dozen mills had to be closed.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE MOVE.

The speculation is naturally rife in the city as to the exact causes that have led the Government to resort to such drastic measures as are calculated to convulse the whole country. The arrests have been made under Section 121—A of the Indian Penal Code in execution of warrants issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut (U. P.). However, people are drawing their own inferences in the absence of exact data. The Public Safety Bill the Trade Disputes Bill, and the Fawcett Committee's report are some of the things on which people are building their speculation.

TOUCHING SCENES AT PARTING

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Yet another surprise was sprung up by the Bombay C. I. D. on Wednesday night when under the cover of darkness they escorted eight of the arrested men to Meerut.

They were: Messrs. Dange, Alwe, Mirajkar, Shaukat Usmani, Kasle, Adhikari, Ghate and M G Desai, Editor of the "Spark".

MARCHED TO MEERUT.

At 6 p.m. the accused who were locked up at different police stations were brought in the police wagon to the Esplanade Police Court and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Pettigara informed the court that the accused were arrested on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut under Section 121 A. I. P. C. He also informed the court that the accused were to be escorted to Meerut the same night All the accused were then marched to the Esplanade Police Station and kept in a common cell.

The accused were brought to the Victoria Terminus at 10 O'clock and were ushered in a third class compartment specially attached to the Delhi Express.

THE POLICE ESCORT.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Palton Road Police Station and Sergeant Winton and a party of two Head-constables and 8 policemen formed the escort guard. The train left station at 10.10 amidst the cheering of a large number of friends who had gathered on the platform. The party, it is understood, will go via Jahnsi and reach Meerut on Saturday morning.

TOUCHING SCENES AT PARTING.

Touching scenes were witnessed when the accused were allowed some time to interview their relatives and friends. Mrs. Dange stood by her husband with tears in her eyes while Dange was smiling and conforting her saying "It is only a trip to Meerut, my dear". All the accused were cheerful and heartily shook hands with their friends. Mrs. Desai remained with her husband and appeared to be deeply moved while Mr. Desai all the time was smilling and jovial.

TEXTILE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

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12 MILLS CLOSED

Great excitement has prevailed among the mill hands after the arrest of the labour leaders and a dozen mills have struk work. Among them are Kastoorchand, Crown, Tata, Finlay Goldmohar, Morarji Golpuldas, Jacob sosoon etc.. People were seem discussing the situation till late in the night. Police and military pickets have been kept in the mill area at different centres with Presidency Magistrate fo remergency. A meeting of the millworkers has been arranged at 6 p.m. at Nagu Sayaji Wadi but as the police were carrying in the search of the Girni Kamgar Union's Branch they were not allowed to hold a meeting.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The following Official Communique has been issued:—

Acting under warrants issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, the Bombay City Police on the morning of the 20th March arrested a number of individuals accused of offences under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code. T large number of searches were also carried out. The persons arrested include Messrs. S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, S. V. Ghate, A. A Alwe, G. R. Kasle, G. M. Adhikari, M. G Desai and Shaukat Usmani.

At an early hour, before the arrests and searches began, military pickets were posted at various points in the City as a precaution against possible disturbances.

A few other persons have been arrested under similar warrants at Poona and in the Bombay Suburban District. Among these are Messrs. D. R. Thengadi and S H. Jhabwala.

BOMBAY ARRESTS

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There was a general roundup of the Communist leaders in Bombay on Wednesday morning which threw the city in considerable excitement. Not only were the prominent Communists in the city excluding Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar, who are not in Bombay, arrested but not less than forty places were searched and alleged incriminating literature removed in post bags to the Head Police Office for further investigations. The Bombay C. I. D. carried out their work under great secrecy and the divisional police were not informed of what they were asked to do till the last moment. The different Police stations in the city were, therefore, taken by surprise when some officers of the C. I. D. went there in the morning armed with warrants for search and arrest and asked the assistance of the station officers in their work. The search and the arrest were made under the orders of the District Magistrate Meerut under section 121—A Evidently the arrests have been made as part of general campaign against. Indian Communists for news of arrests and searches come from Calcutta and Poona Allahabad and Lucknow and the accused would be tried at Meerut.

The accused arrested in Bombay are: (1) S. V. Ghate, (2) G. M. Adhikari, (3) M. G. Desai (Editor, "Spark"), (4) Shaukat Usman, (5) S. A. Dange, (6) A. A. Alwe, (7) G. R. Kasle, S. S. Mirajker and (9) S. H. Jhabwalla. The charge against the arrested persons is under ction 121—A which runs as follows:

"Whoever within or without British India conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section 121 or to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, or any part thereof, or conspires to overawe, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, the Government of India or any local Government, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years."

The authorities had posted military guards in the mill area as a precautionary measure and no crowd were allowed to be collected near the places where searches or arrests took place. The Head Police Office presented the appearance of a post office as a number of bags alleged incriminating articles were carried there in taxi cars together with flags and typewriters etc by different police officers from different places. The accused were placed in different lockups. In each cell only one accused was kept and strict orders were issued to the officer in charge not to allow any interview with any persons of the persons in custody.

Among the forty places searched on Wednesday morning were also: Offices of the Free Press, Youth League, Girni Kamdar Mandal (seven offices Office of Dr. V. B. Naraven Rao, the houses of Messrs Runchhoddas Latwalla, Mr. C. G. Shah, Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse. Offices of the "Kranti" and the "Spark", and Mr. Baboo Kishorilal Ghose, Assistant Editor of the Amrita Bazar Partika who is connected with several, labour associations was also arrested under Section 121-A I.P.C. (conspiracy to wage war against the King) and after a search of his house several books were seized. Arrested persons will be taken to Meerut under police escort under the order of the District Magistrate of Meerut, —A. P.

40 PLACES RAIDED

CALCUTTA, March 20.

In connection with conspiracy proceedings in Meerut and consequent searches, the Calcutta C.I.D. this morning raided about forty places and arrested Communist Phillip Spratt, Musaffar Ahmed Dharani, Goswami Asutosh Roy, Bankim Mookerjee, Shamsul Huda, and Radharaman Mitra all of whom are connected with Labour Movement in Bengal. Among other places the police searched was the Anand Bazar Patrika office, Sre Gouranga Press Book Company, Saraswati Press, Silpi Sangha, Peasants and Workers Party's office, and Press Employees Office and seized books pamphlets and papers said to be communist literature. Arrested men will soon be sent to Meerut to stand their trial. Searches and arrests were made under Section 121-A I.P.C.—A. P.

35 PLACES RAIDED IN CALCUTTA.

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COMMUNIST LITERATURE SEIZED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

The Calcutta C.I.D. Police raided and searched several houses, printing presses and bookshops this morning and it is reported that they seized some Communist literature. They also searched the "Mess" and arrested Messrs. Bharanikanto Goswami and Ashutosh Ray, Members of the Peasants' and Workers' Party.

Police searches are still proceeding in some places.

The information so far available shows that simultaneous searches are being carried out over 35 places all over the City from early morning. The searches and arrests are made under Section 121-A (Conspiracy to wage war against His Majesty) and in connection with the conspiracy case at Meerut.

The details to hand show that searches were carried out among others in the following places: The "Anandabazar Patrika" Office, Sree Gauranga Press, Saraswati Press, Young Comrade League Book Co., the Kamala Book Depot, Peasants and Workers Party Office, the House of Kishon Lall Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Trade Union Federation, the Silpi Sangha and Bengal Jute Workers' Union. At each of the places several books and pamphlets believed to be Communist and revolutionary literature were seized.—Free Press.

MR. SPRATT AND M. AHMED ARRESTED.

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CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

In connection with this morning's police searches the following were arrested in response to a summons from Meerut Magistrate.

Messrs. Spratt, Muzaffar Ahmed, Samsul Huda of the Peasants' and Workers' Party.

Mr. Kishorelal Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Trade Union Federation.

Mr. Kalikumar Sen, Secretary, Bengal Jute Workers' Union.

Mr. Radharam Mitra, Secretary, Bengal Jute Workers' Association.

Mr. Bankim Mukerji, Secretary, Bauria Jute Workers' Union.

The literature seized also included letter heads, envelopes, typewritters and all are stated to be mentioned in the summons.—Free Press.

"SPARK" SEARCH

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In the course of the search at the "Spark" office some of the books and articles taken away by police include "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism" by George Bernard shaw, the G. B. S. "Calender." The "Crisis in Russia" by Arthur Ransome, "The Problem of India" by B. Shiva Rao and Graham Pole, "Communism" by Prof. Laski and "Socialism Critical and Constructive" by Ramsay MacDonld and a portable Corona typewriter.

Mr. M. G. Desai, the editor of the "Spark" was put under arrest and taken to Palice Head office. The search lasted for more than eight hours.

EDITOR OF "SPARK" ARRESTED

The office of the "Spark" was also searched and Mr. M. G. Desai, the editor, arrested. Certain books and papers were seized.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN MEERUT

MEERUT, March 20.

On receipt of search warrants, the houses of Gouri Shanker of Nayabazar, Meerut Cantonment, Ramsaran Vidyarthi of Anandnath, Meerut, the room occupied by Choudhry Dharamvir Singh, M.L.C., the office of the Peasants and Workers Party, and the house of Jaidev Varma of Kotla, Meerut, were searched simultaneously to-day by police parties each of them in the charge of a gazetted officer. Certain papers and books were taken by the police in each case. Gouri Shanker was arrested in execution of a warrant of arrest under Section 121-A, I P. C., and removed to jail by order of the District Magistrate.—A. P.

RAID IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, March 20.

In pursuance of search warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut the Mazdoor Sabha Office, Cawnpore and its Secretary's house were raided. About three hundred articles including several books, registers and account books were seized.

It is learnt that similar searches were simulataneously made in other parts of the Province.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD LAW STUDENT IN CUSTODY

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

Puran Chandra Joshi, a law student of the Allahabad University was arrested this morning by the police on a warrant received from the District Magistrate of Meerut. Joshi's room was searched and it is reported a quantity of Communist literature seized. Joshi, it is stated, is the Honorary Secretary of the United Provinces League of Young Comrades and United Provinces and Delhi Workers and Peasants Party. It is understood Joshi will be sent to Meerut for trial on charges of sedition and that on similar charges arrests are being effectetd ib various parts of the country.—A. P.

SWARAJIST M. L. C. UNDER ARREST

LUCKNOW, March 20.

Mr. Chowdhury Dharamvir Singh Swarajist M.L.C., Vice-President of the Peasants and Workers Association of the U. P. was arrested here early this morning on a charge under Section 121-A under the orders of the Government of India. At four in the morning the Council quarters at the Imperial Hotel was surrounded by police who searched Mr. Dharamvir's room and took some papers. Mr. Dharamvir is being sent up to stand his trial at Meerut.—A. P.

CHARGED UNDER SECTION 121A

Military Guard Placed In Mill Area

40 PLACES SEARCHED IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS.

ACCUSED TO BE TRIED AT MEERUT.

Touching Parting Scene At Victoria Terminus

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SEARCHES IN POONA.

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MR. THETGADI ARRESTED.

POONA, Mar. 20.

Sjt. Dhundiraj Thetgadi, ex-President, Trade Union Congress, Member, All-India Congress Committee, and Socialist leader, was arrested this morning under Section 121-A Indian Penal Code, for alleged waging war against the King. Early this morning hundreds of police constables with European officers and European Sergeants in service lorries commandeered by them surrounded Sjt. Thetgadi's house with search warrant and took possession of certain literature the nature of which is not known.

Similar search warrants were issued against the Chitrashala Press in Sadashiva Peth Street and an exhaustive search is being made there for Communist literature.

The residence of Deogirikar Editor "Chitramaya Jagat," a monthly Marathi Magazine, was also searched.

Armed with another search warrant the police officers searched the house of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President, Poona Youth League. A group photograph of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with other members of the Youth League, taken at the time of the Youth Conference, was taken from his house. Nothing else was taken away from his house.

The searches have created excitement in the City and crowds assembled at different places searched, and round the Chitrashala Press and other residences. Lorries full of police constables are stationed at different corners of Sadashiv and Shaniwar parts of the City.—A. P.

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SEIZURE OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE

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6 PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

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CALCUTTA, March 20.

Under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut the Calcutta Police searched several houses, bookshops and labour associations and seized communist literature and made about six arrests, Messrs. N. S. Gubbi, Certified Accountant, Hummum Street.

MILITARY AND MAGISTRATES CALLED OUT.

Military units staticned at Santa Cruz and Colaba were mobilised and drafted into various centres in the city long before 6 a.m. preparatory to the campaign of arrests and searches. All the Presidency Magistrates and a large contingent of Honorary Magistrates, who had been previously warned, also turned out and took charge of the positions assigned to them.

YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICES RAIDED.

Further inquiries made go to show that all the Youth League Offices at Sandhurst Road, Khar and Matunga were raided (The Youth League Office, situated in Mr. Nariman's residence was also searched). The offence alleged is 121-A I.P.C. and the warrant is issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut referred to the Bombay Police.

The police raided the residences of Mr. Lotwala of the "Hindustan", Mr. Hutchinson and the office of the "Spark." It is stated the police officials did not come across any documents likely to be of any use to them.

"FREE PRESS" OFFICES SEARCHED.

The offices of the Free Press of India, situated in Bakehouse Lane, Fort, were also searched and an account book and a correspondence file was removed.

WARRANT OF ARREST FROM MEERUT,

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POONA, March 20.

Further information with regard to the arrest of Mr. Thengadi and search warrants shows that the warrant of arrest of Thgadi is issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut in the United Provinces under the orders of the Government, and searches are being made in connection with a conspiracy case instituted there none except Mr. Thengadi has been arrested till now.

Mr. Thengadi is being presented before the District Magistrate this afternoon.—A P.

FIELD-MARSHAL FOCH DEAD

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LONDON, March 20.

Paris.—Marshal Foch is dead. Reuter.

(Marshal Foch whose death has been reported was born in 1851. The part he played in the last German War has found an abiding place in the history of the Great War. He took to military career early in life and had served in various capacities. He was more known as a leader in the field than as a thinker. During the war he was Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in France. After the war Foch received the higher honours from his own country and from the allies. He was made created Field, Marshal in the British Army and was also awarded the O.M.)

LET CONGRESS AND WORKING CLASSES COMBINE

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MR. JHABWALA'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Jhabvala, before he was removed to Meerut, handed over to our representative his parting message.—

"I have lived for the removal of the distress of the poor masses of India and shall die for the same. My principle is non-violence. If the Congress and the Working Classes combine together, the day of India's freedom will soon dawn."

S. H. Jhabvala.

STOP PRESS.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Under the authority of the Government of India, a complaint has been laid against thirtyone Communists in various parts of India on a charge under Section 121, of the Penal Code (conspiracy to deprive His Majesty the King of the sovereignty of British India). Warrants of arrests and searches have been issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut. Messrs. Bradley and Spratt are among the persons against whom warrants have been issued. It is understood that the trial of all the persons will take place at Meerut.

Conversations in lobby circles in the central legislature indicate resentment at the arrests which have been made and efforts will be made to-morrow to move the adjournment of the Assembly to raise the question of the policy underlying the arrests.—A. P.

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NEW DELHI, March 20.

Reports continue to indicate a revulsion of feeling in favour of Amanullah in the Southern and Eastern Provinces of Afghanistan (Jalalabad and Khost) and in the Afghan Mohmand country. This reaction seems to be largely due to discontent with the general state of disorder prevailing under present conditions, coupled with the growing belief that Amanullah is now genuinely repentant of his unorthodox measures, and that in his restoration lies the best hope of getting rid of the non-Pathan Amir at Kabul.—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBER SHOUTED DOWN

Extra-Ordinary Scenes in Assembly

PRESIDENT PATEL'S WARNING

Pt. Malaviya Supports Rejection of Finance Bill

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the Assembly late this evening when the Finance Bill was at the second reading stage. It was a quarter past eight (dinner time) when Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava was speaking. There was considerable interruptions from groups of members, both officials and non-officials. The President asked Mr. Bhargava to take the hint and cut short his speech. Mr. Bhargava proceeded, amidst cries of "go on" and 'sit down". The President put the motion for closure of the debate to vote and it was carried by sixtyseven votes to 40.—

When the Finance Member got up to reply to the debate there was the thumping of tables from the opposition benches. The President several times warned the non-officials to preserve silence. This was not heeded to and Pandit Motilal Nehru remarked "I am prepared to take the consequences". The President adjourned the House under rule seventeen (clause three) till tomorrow.—A. P.

The general discussion on Sir George Schuster's motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill was resumed this morning. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resuming his overnight speech criticised the Government keeping in detention without tdial Indians arrested under various repressive laws. The elementary right of personal liberty which was fundamental in civilised Governments was wanting in India. The Home Member and the Secretary of State held in the hollow of their hands the liberty of thirty-three millions of Indians. In the circumstances, no self-respecting individual could be a party to the passage of the Finance Bill. The Ellis abduction convalsed the Empire and the whole machinery under the command of the Government was brought into play to bring her back but Indians including the ex-Maharaja of Nabha were kept in custody without trial. The Home Member, if he was really a home member of a self-governing country would be required to produce at the peril of his office the individuals whom he detained without trial within twenty-four hours before a court of law. The Secretary of State's ignorance seemed to be increasing with his experience in Indian affairs.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER SUCCUMBS.

For, what did the Under-Secretary of State mean by answering in the House of Commons that only six persons were under detention under 1818 Regulation?

Mr. Crerar here pointed out that the answer related to figures before 3rd of December and did not take into account the recent cases.

Mr. Jamnadas thereupon queried: Was the fact of only six being under detention on 3rd December last correct?

The Home Member admitted that Earl Winterton was inaccurate.

Mr. Jamnadas: Was the Noble Lord ever accurate on matters which mattered (A voice: Never).

The Under-Secretary of State misleading the British Parliament either deliberate or through colossal ignorance was becoming a scandal. The Simon Commission, he held, had been responsible for depriving people of even freedom of movement not to speak of liberty.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta held that the Government were not doing anything to promote harmony and goodwill between the people.

DAY OF RECKONING.

The President warned the House that if members made long speeches like this they must be prepared to sit till the middle of April.

Mr. Mehta continued if the God of Destiny used an ocean of ink and an earth of paper he could not complete detailing the wrong for which this Government was responsible. After another warning from the Chair Mr. Mehta indicated the Government for not taking sufficient measures to protect life during Bombay riots, asserting that people were murdered in the presence of Magistrates while the military were playing cards. He further accused the Government of using their power and patronage in dividing the different classes and communities of the country. Using these tactics the Government of Bombay had succeeded in raising sixty crores of fresh taxation. The time of reckoning would come when the Government would be unable to withstand the combined forces of infuriated communities who would unite when they realised how they had been exploited by the Government and had not benefited by playing into the hands of Government. Continuing, he held that according to Hilton Young Report communal electorates were a corrolary to adult suffrage which was acceded to by Nehru Report.

A RECENT ORDER.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: You will be more useful on a public platform outside. (A voice from Swarajist Benches: You won't be there.

Mr. Mehta took objection to the recent order under which non-residents of Rajkot were liable to expulsion from civil station without assignment of any reason. He hoped that Foreign and Political Secretary would take steps to cancel this order.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES.

Sir George Rainy, he said, concealed something dangerous behind the velvet gloves because whenever he did anything did it with a determined purpose from which no amount of public opinion could make him budge. Sweet words were welcome but they could not take the place of wise deeds. He hoped the Commerce Member would afford the necessary protection to the cotton industry, both mill and handloom, against foreign competition. He invited his attention to the smuggling of saccrine and diamonds and expected the Government would revise the import duties on these two commodities. He held that protection afforded to the steel industries was not functioning in the right way because there were no profits and the industry had not expanded. He suggested reconsideration of the policy with a view to providing better protection in order to produce requisite results which protection should. Protection should be so afforded that foreign imports would come down to lowest figures within a reasonable limit of time and foreigners would not continue to hold the key industry of the country. He concluded by asking that recruitment to railway services be placed under the Public Services Commission and asked for a declaration of Government policy as regards the part India was to play in air mail and other aviation services.

EXTENSION OF DELHI PROVINCE.

Revd. Chatterjee then rose to press the claims of the Delhi province for an expansion in such a way as to enable the conferment of reforms on that province. He argued that since the House voted for extension of Reforms to the N. W. F. Province the speaker could not conceive any reason why Delhi should be deprived of the privilege.

Concluding Revd Chatterjee pleaded for an enlarged Delhi province so as to comprise people of the same culture and talking the same language. He emphosised that there was a great demand for such extension of the Delhi province, thus removing the handicaps under which they now suffering.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtulloh vigourously pleaded for the passing the Finance Bill, arguing that every Government must be given its supplies though its policy might be criticised with a view to improvement. On the question of the reforms, the speaker said that unless the Government changed its policy and created confidence in the people, it might happen that before they had considered giving Dominion Status, India might have attained Independence itself. (Non-Official applause).

Miam Abdul Haye (Punjale) attacked both the Government and Hindus.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

When the House reassembled after lunch. Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. and Mrs. Layton were present in the distingwished visitors gallery.

Mr. Anwar-Al-Azim (Bengal) dwelt at length on the political and historical importance of Muslims and appealed to the

(Continued in Column 5.)

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Elton's Thrilling Victory

LONDON, March 20.

At Lincoln to-day, Lincolnshire Handicap, run over one mile resulted as follows.

Elton	First
Athford	Second
Miscou	Third

Thirtyfive ran. Won by short head, One-and-half lengths separated second and third.

Starting prices were as follows: 100 to one against Elton, 33 to one against Athford, 100 to 8 against Miscou.

Hinode did not run. Chichester, Cross and Timmins were additional runners. Otherwise runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI AMONG THE BURMANS.

—:o:—

AHIMSA AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

PYINMANA, March 19.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in Pyinmana shortly after five this morning and was received at the station by U Hla Bu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. B. K. Haldar, Advocate, the members of the Reception Committee, and a large gathering of the public. Mr. Gandhi then proceeded to the residence of Mr. B. K. Haldar, where he will stay during his visit to Pyinmana.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS AND PURSE.

At about 6-30 a.m. Mr. Gandhi attended a ladies' gathering at Mr. Haldar's residence when he was presented with a purse of Rs. 500 at 7-30 a.m., in the presence of a large gathering at the municipal gardens near Shan Tank, U Ko Gyi, the President of the Pyinmana Municipality, presented Mr. Gandhi with an address in Burmese, U Kyaw Dun reading the English version of it. The address described Mr. Gandhi as an international figure, the originator of the movement of non-violent non-co-operation, which had added a new chapter to the history of the world, the destroyer of untouchability, the priest of ahimsa, and the great weaver of India who was trying to fascinate the whole world by the song of the spinning wheel. The address proceeded to state that the Municipality was giving free education to thousands of children and trying to improve the sanitation of the town. They were also attending to the problems of providing a good water-supply and pure milk-supply, though they were handicapped by limited resources. Mr. Gandhi replying advised young boys and girls to follow the teachings of their respective religions. Mr. Gandhi was then taken to the K. E. M. School where an address from "the public" of the town was presented to him as also a purse of Rs. 2,700, this not including collections made on the spot.—A. P.

APOSTLE OF FREEDOM.

—:o:—

MANDALAY, March 18.

Mr. Gandhi broke his silence at six this evening and then addressed a public meeting U Kyaw You, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee presiding, outside the fort wall. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. U Kyaw You, reading out the remarks of U Ko Gyi, the President of the Reception Committee in Burmese, asked the audience to realise that Mr. Gandhi was respected not only by the Indians, who formed one-fifth of the population of the world, but also by the people of all nations all over the world. His life had been actuated by supreme love for the people and the cause of freedom. Municipalities in India vied with each other in welcoming him, and in Burma the same thing had happened. There was opposition in the Rangoon Corporation to welcoming him but that was overcome.

AHIMSA

Mr. U Ba Shwe then addressed the audience in Burmese urging them to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech in Hindi spoke about ahimsa, remarking that in Burma, he had found the followers of that teaching taking meat, which surprised him most. He also observed that the doctrine of ahimsa taught fearlessness but during his present tour he had found everywhere that some Burmans, even Pongyis, feared the jail and the Government. If the people of Burma followed the teachings of Buddha truly and sincerely he was sure that they would achieve success ultimately making Burma a better land. Mahatma Gandhi then made an appeal for money. Collections were made on the spot and several jewels presented on the spot specially rings, were auctioned. The total collections in Mandalay amounted to about Rs. 11,000

At 9 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi and party entrained for Pyinmana, but the train left only at 10 p.m., owing to some defects in the lights. A large crowd which included many ladies saw Mahatma Gandhi off at the station. En route to Pyinmana, at Myitnge, Kyaukse and Thazi, crowds were present to see him.—A. P.

LIBERATION OF DOWN-TRODDEN MILLIONS.

—:o:—

INDO-BURMAN UNITY.

TOUNGOO, Mar 19.

The public address presented to Mahatma Gandhi at the K.E.M. School Hall, Pyinmana, which was read by Mr. U Hla Bu, stated inter alia that though Pyinmana could not offer Mahatma Gandhi such a magnificent reception as he had received at other places in Burma nor could collect a rich purse, they yet assured him that in the earnestness and sincerity of their welcome they did not yield to any one, not even to the most devoted of his admirers. His condescending to come to the small place of Pyinmana was proof enough that in his eyes big and small were all alike. The address further stated that his unique movement started for the liberation of the down-trodden millions of India had attracted the attention of the whole world and would end in success.

INDO-BURMAN UNITY.

In the course of his reply to the municipal and public addresses jointly, Mahatma Gandhi expressed satisfaction tha the municipality was giving free education. He remarked that on his way to the school, while passing through the main streets and the bazar, he noticed a sinking smell from the drains. He said that they should be cleaned immediately If the councillors were true and sincere in their desire to serve the town, they should personally do so. Besides, the boys of the hree high schools of the town should be trained to do the work of cleaning them. If they were to do this work the whole town would be cleaned in one day. Mahatma Gandhi advised Bumrans and Indians to live as friends and asked Indians to interest themselves in the affairs of the Burmese and co-operate with them. Concluding, he appealed for the extensive use of Khaddar. The silver casket in which the public adereless was presented was auctioned for Rs. 335. Mr. B. Guho buying it. This concluded Mahatma Gandhi's programme at Pyinmana, where the total collections amounted to Rs. 5,500 including Rs. 1,002 received from Pyawbwe.

Leaving Pyinmana after 11 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Toungoo at 3/10 p.m. At the latter place he was received by Mr. Tharrawaddy U Pu, M.L.C., the Chairman and the members of the Reception Committee and a large gathering of the public at the station and then proceeded to the residence of Mr. U. C. Majumdar, Advocate, where he will stay during his visit to Toungoo. Addresses from the Municipality and the Reception Committee will be presented. Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Rangoon tonight.—A. P.

JAMRUD BOMB TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Officers Receive Reprimand

RESULT OF COURT MARTIAL

PESHAWAR, March 19.

It is understood that as a result of the court martail on the bomb tragedy near Jamrud a few days ago, Major Harrison receives a severe reprimand and Flying Officer E. J. Both has also been reprimanded.—A. P.

EAST TOXTETH BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A By-election at East Toxteth, necessitated by the death of Conservative M.P. Mr. A. E. Jacob resulted to-day as follows:—

	Votes.
N. Mond (Conservative)	9,692
J. J. Cleary (Labour)	6,563
A. I. Roberts (Liberal)	6,206

—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

—:o:—

NEED OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Interviewed by Reuter on his return from Geneva, Mr. D. P. Khaitan emphasised the need of permanent representation of Indian employers on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. He declared that Asiatic countries resented the imposition of will of Europe upon them and suggested that in order to secure friendly co-operation of overseas countries to a larger extent there should be a larger representation of Eastern countries, both on the staff of office as also the Governing Body and permanent Committees.—Reuter.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT ADYAR

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Superintendent of Bhojanasala, Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar, is reported to have been murdered by a servant of the Bhojanasala last evening. The murderer first killed a maidservant and later fatally assaulted Mr. Rao with a big knofe. Mr. Rao was removed to hospital where he died. The assassin committed suicide immediately after the crimes by hanging himself inside a room.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

—:o:—

SirP. Sethna Urges Inquiry

"ELDERS" REJECT PROPOSAL

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Council of State rejected without a division Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the land revenue systems of India.

The amendment of Seth Govindas for appointing provincial committees to co-operate with the Central Committee was also lost, while Mr. Kha, arde's is amendment urging a Commission with a preponinant representation of landed interests was defeated by twenty votes to fifteen.—A. P.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

—:o:—

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Select Committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill has concluded its labours and its report will be presented to the Legislative Assembly as soon as the signatures of the members are obtained. It will contain dissenting minutes by the minority section, consisting of European members and Government representatives, who are all opposed to the very principle of the bill. All-Indian members are in support of the Bill as amended by the Committee. There is to be coastal reservation for Indian owned vessels but exceptions are made in the case of Government ships, tanks which carry oil, and ships which touch Indian ports when they come from foreign countries. The object of the Bill, as amended is to eliminate foreign shipping from the coastal trade in the course of five years.—A. P.

RIOTING IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

SIKHS ASSAULT POLICE

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Seven Sikhs have been taken into custody on charges of rioting and assaulting the police arising from a fracas in South Calcutta on Monday. On the same day the Sikhs are alleged to have been assaulted, a Bengali pleader on his intervening on behalf of a passerby was being roughly handled by them. The pleader asked for protection at the than a and a subinspector of police and two constables also met with rough treatment at the hands of the Sikhs. A large Bengali crowd collected to retaliate and the Sikhs are said to have run to a house and returned armed with soda water bottles and sticks. On the arriva of the Deputy Commissioner of Police the Sikhs retreated throwing stones and other missiles.

RESEARCHES OF GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGIST.

Baron Eickstedt the German explorer and anthropologist has left India after studying the races and tribes for the last two and a half years. The result of his research is an analysis of the various racial strata of the Indian population. He has collected 2,000 ethnographical objects 12,000 photographs and 1,40,000 anthropological measurements. He will resume his lectures at Breslau University where he holds the Anthropology and Ethnologyctian.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, March 20.

Khan Sahib Sheikh Jehangirkhan, the British Consul at Jalalabad has arrived here via Parachinar, this morning.—Fress Press.

(Continued from Column 2.)

Hindus to try to emulate the example set by Mr. C. R Das in formulating the Bengal Pact.

UNSCIENTIFIC AND ANTI-NATIONAL

Mr. Neogy said that the control of the House over Government expenditure had dwindled considerably in recent years. Mr. Neogy critically examined the Assembly's control over the Revenue Departments of the Government of India. He held that the entire tariff policy of the Government was unscientific and anti-national. It was framed without considering whether it hit any industry in the country or not.

BADLY DEVISED.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar thought thot the present taxation system was so badly devised that under it sixty percent of the revenues were drawn from the poor, leaving the richer elements to pay in the remaining forty percent. He held that the spread of communism was due to this lack of a scientific system of taxation, which no Public Safety Bill could remedy.

The solution lay only in giving a chance to Indian labour.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, criticised the currency legislation and accused the Government of draining away the resources of the country, carrying away gold and silver and leaving only paper in India.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya asked the Government members whether they would vote for the Finance Bill if they were in the position of the non-officials in the House. Non-official members had no hand in framing the expenditure side of the budget. They therefore could not vote the Finance Bill, which was to find money for that expenditure.

Mr. Mukhtiar Singh ventilated the woes of agriculturists.

THE ATTACK ON KABUL

—:o:—

Amanullah to March at head of army

DEPUTATION TO KANDAHAR

PESHAWAR March 20.

Amanullah Khan is beliebed to be waiting for the melting of the snows for moving against Bacha-I-Saqao. It is further believed that Amanullah Khan will command his army himself.

Sirdar Hassam Khan has secured a large following in the Eastern Province and is staying at Sadda.

Six Germans arrived here to-day via Parachinar through Khost from Kabul.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

INDIAN STATES' REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

It is understood that it was at the Canadian Government's initiative that Lord Irwin was asked if Indian Princes could be represented at the Canadian National Conference at Vancouver from 8th April to 14th April. Dr. Rushbrook Williams was nominated representative and departs on Friday for Vancouver. It is believed that this will be the first occasion that the Indian States are represented as a separate corporate unit at such a Dominion Conference.—Reuter.

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO RANDAHAR

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March, 20.

The only topic under discussion to-day is the departure of a Deputation to Kandahar.

Great excitement arose and the public, hundreds in numbers are standing round Khilafat Office. Many leading workers of Bannu, Kohat, and Thall arrived here last night.—Free Press.

FIRE IN DRUMS GODOWN

—:o:—

ADJOINING HUTS BURNT DOWN

A big fire broke out in a Drum godown at Mazagon Road on Wednesday evening Damage is estimated at Rs. 13000. It appears that one Mohamad Hussin" Mohamadalli employed in the Godown of one Hasamshai where large numbers of empty drums were kept, was heating one of the drums to open the cork. When suddenly the drum burst and caught fire. The fire brigade was informed, and fire engines from Byculla and other places attended. The fire was brought under control after half hour's work. One of the fire brigade sepoy named Bhagwat Govind became unconsious during the operation and was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment. Some huts adjoining the Godown also caught fire and were damaged. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 13000

BOMBAY'S NOTED DUTCH SUGAR CORPORATION

—:o:—

"AN REVOIR" TO MANAGER

On the 14th instant, a tea-party was given at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club by the Staff of Messrs. Kian Gwan Co., India Ltd., a first class Java Sugar Importing House in Bombay, in honour of their Manager Mr. Oei Kang Tjwan who is shortly leaving India for Java. Leading Sugar Merchants of Bombay, such as representatives of the firms of Currimji Jeewanji & Co., Ruttani Virpal, Jepal Panachand, Haji Shakur Gany, Abdul Aziz Haji Tayeb, Mohanlal Valamji & Co., and Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, were among those present. An address was presented to Mr. Oei by the staff in a beautiful silver casket. The address was read out by Abdulla Haji Karim, B. Com., Head of the Indian Staff, expressing their sincere gratitude and feelings of Warm appreciation of Mr. Oei's striking qualities of head and heart. Mr. Oei in a short speech thanked the staff most hearly for their kindness and co-operation. The Party was then entertained to English Music and light refreshments, and after a vote of tanks to all the guests the party slowly dispersed.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

—:o:—

Viscount Goschen to Act.

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has invited His Excellency the Viceroy to Come to England in June next for short leave not exceeding four months in order to secure an opportunity of personal discussion with His Excellency. Lord Irwin has accepted the invitation provided the state of public affairs permits.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Viscount Goschen Governor of Madras to act as Viceroy and Governor-General during Lord Irwins absence on leave.—A. P.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS

—:o:—

Winterton Raises "Red" Bogey.

WHITLEY COMMISSION TO CURE LABOUR TROUBLES

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Snell with regard to the terms of reference and full personnel of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Earl Winterton said that the matter was still being discussesd with the Government of India aand Lord Peel was not yet in a position to give the date of the announcement but he hoped that it would be before Easter.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Replying to Sir Basil Peto with regard to the contributoruy causes of increase of the loss of working time through industrial disputes in India last year Earl Winterton said that the general strike in Bombay Mill, was responsible for three-quarters of the time lost. Causes of unrest in respect of this andother d isputes were symptoms too complex to be analysed.

COMMUNIST BOGEY.

In reply to a question Earl Winterton said that Government looked to the Royal Commission over which Mr. Whitley would preside to help in the diagnosis and cure of these disputes, but undoubtedly quite apart from the intelligible causes of discontent and loss both to capital and labour in these disputes had been increased by the activities of communist organisations & communist emissaries from outside India, who lost no opportunity of fomenting industrial trouble during the year, Government were seeking to deal with them by the Public Safety Bill now before Assembly. Sir Basil Peto would find in the discussion on that Bill a fuller answer to his question than any that Earl Winterton could give.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Government of India had considered the removal of grievances as another method of combating communist activities.

Earl Winterton replied that he did not think Commander Kenworthy had listened to his answer.

BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY REPORT

Replying to Mr. Kelly, Earl Winterton said that he expected that the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee would report by the middle of March but he had not yet received information of its presentation from the Government of Bombay to whom it would be made. If the report was not received from local Government in the course of March Lord Peel would make enquiries.

INDIAN COASTAL SHIPPING BILL.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Saklatvalla, Earl Winterton said that no recommendations had been made to the Government of India with regard to the representations of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping against the Indian Coastal Shipping Bill as they had already announced that they were opposed to the Bill.

REGULATION III PRISONERS.

Replying to Mr. Thomas Griffiths with regard to the number of persons still detained under Regulations Three of 1818 Earl Winterton referred to his reply to 3rd December and said that the number of persons detained was still six. The Government of India were now considering the case of the three Sikhs.

RAILWAY PROFITS AND WORKERS' WAGES.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Kenworthy, Earl Winterton stated that a surplus on commercial lines of the Indian State railways in the years 1926/27 and 1927/28 was 9.13 and 13 crores of rupees respectively of which 7.59 and 7.76 crores respectively had accrued to the general revenues of the Government of India.

Commander Kenworthy suggested that Earl Winterton should draw the Premier's attention to "this great success of nationalised industry."

No reply was given.

Mr. Saklatvala suggested that "with such large surpluses it should be possible to increase the railway workers wages which are now fifteen shillings a month."

The speaker at this stage intervened.—Reuter.

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ANOTHER SCENE IN SMALL COUSES COURT,

—:o:—

MR. SHAMDASANI'S PROTESTATION OF JUSTICE BEING DENIED HIM.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT REJECTED.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani created another scene in the Small Causes Court when Mr. A. A. Chirre, the Chief Judge, took up for further hearing the Municipal election petition on Wednesday.

The judge having sternly refused to grant nearly half a dozen applications for adjournment Mr. Shamdasani protested and at one time threatened to leave the Court exclaiming "I am off" However he did not put his threat into execution.

When the Court met at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Shamdasani put in his first application for adjournment, the ground for the same being that he had a case against the auditors of the Central Bank of India fixed in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court for 3-30 p. m. and that he had to go to the High Court in connection with the mandamus proceedings. The court, however, refused to grant the application for the adjournment but gave the applicant all facilities to apply for an adjournment by rising for half an hour.

When the Court reassembled after half an hour Mr. Shamdasani informed His Honour that the Magistrate had been pleased to grant his application and the case had been adjourned, but at the same time he made another application for adjournment on the ground that he had to take mandamus proceedings against the Municipal Commissioner with a view to restrain him from proceeding with the co-option of members to the Corporation which was fixed for March 26.

Judge: I am not concerned with your other activities. Your application for adjournment is refused.

Mr. Shamdasani: If I feel in any way aggrieved of this order of Your Honour and I want toapproach the High Court, can I not do so?

Judge: Whatever may be your feeling, I am not concerned with them at all. My order is that your application is positively refused and you must proceed with the case.

Mr. Shamdasani: Have I no remedy under the Law?

Judge: That is not my look out.

"FOUNTAIN OF JUSTICE."

Mr. Shamdasani: The other day Your Honour observed that the fountain of justice would always play, therefore, I appeal to Your Honour to allow me time to file a revisional application to the High Court against Your Honour's order

Judge: Application refused. Have you got any witness to call?

Mr. Shamdasani: I see that all my witnesses have gone away I apply for an adjournment for calling them.

The Judge refused this application also and treated the applicant's case as closed and called upon Mr. Blair to produce his witnesses.

Mr. Shamdasani protested and said that he had not closed his case. Though the witnesses were not present, he had a lot of documentary evidence to be put in.

His Honour suggested that he could tender them through defence witnesses, and called upon Mr. Blair to begin

Mr. Blair submitted that he was not ready with his witnesses as he understood Mr. Shamdasani was going to call further evidence. He however undertook to have them ready in about ten minutes.

Mr. Shamdasani here protested against the granting of any adjournment to the other side "If Your Honour has taken my case as closed", he said, "then you should take their case also as closed as their witnesses are not here. Raising his voice he added: "If inspite of my protest Your Honour grants them an adjournment, then here, I am off".

"THIS IS JUSTICE THAT IS BEING DONE TO ME."

Mr. Shamdasani rose to leave the Court, but on second thought dropped in his chair saying "This is the justice that is being done to me."

After a few seconds Mr. Shamdasani stated that he would also send for his witnesses by special taxi and appealed to His Honour to allow him to examine them.

His Honour promised to grant him the opportunity if he called his witnesses during the course of the day.

The Court then adjourned for ten minutes. On re-assembling Mr. M C. Variava, the Polling Superintendent of the Mandvi Ward was examined as a witness for the respondents.

The case is proceeding

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P.S.4

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NAWRUZ-PERSIAN NATIONAL. HOLIDAY

Celebrations in Sesanian Times.

—:o:—

The special Newruz supplement of the Bulletin of Iran League contains the following interesting account of Newruz by Khoswami:—

The first individual to institute the Nawruz and to devise the degrees of the Provincial Governors, to formulate the symbols of ruling power, to work silver, gold and other metals, fashion iron into tools, to domesticate the horse and other animals and train them for riding purposes, to fish for pearls, to procure musk, amber and similar fragrant substances, to construct fortresses, to fashion reservoirs, to excavate canals, the first person in the world to achieve all this was Kay Jam, son of Vivanghan, which appellation signifies Protector of the world, son of Arfakhshad, son of Sam, son of Nuh. The reason for selecting the day was that Jam subjugated the world on the Nawruz and sonsolidated the divisions of Iran Shahr, that is say, the land of Babylon.

Nawruz was the commencement of the establishment of Jamshed's authority. Thereafter the day became an institution and a custom. Kay Jam ruled for a thousand and fifty years, when Bewaraset slew him and reigned after him a thousand years before the rise of Afridun, the son of Asfiyan. The poet Abu Taman referring to him says in a simile:—

"Like unto Zohak in his endeavour to conquer the world and thou comparable to Afridun."

The special Nawruz Supplement of the lowing interesting account of Nawruz by Khosrawi:—

gold and other metals, to fashion iron in- and consolidated thte divisions of Iran

Afridun succeeded Bewarasef and ruled after him for one thousand and fifty years and held him in captivity in the Western country, placeing him in chains and making him a prisoner in Mount Dunbavand. Then was brought to an end Afridun's career as ordained by God. The capture of Bewarasef by Afridun occured in the mid-day of the month Meher on the day Meher. Hence the day was denominated Mehergan by Afridun. Accordingly Nawruz is more ancient that Mehergan by two thousand and fifty years.

JTM'S DIVISIONS.

King Jam divided the days of the month and Potted the first five days as holidays for the nobles, the next five days were the Nawruz of the King, when he made presents and granted favours. The next period of five holidays was reserved for the King's intimate and familiar friends Five further went to the army and the last five days were the portion of the people, making in all thirty days.

Mehergan was instituted by Afridun to commemorate his taking Bewaraset prisoner on the day Meher.

On the day of the celebrations, the King attired himself in his robes and opened the reception which continued for two days.

There appeared before the King a young man of pleasing mien, auspicious, cheerful and good-humoured.

Standing beside the sovereign and addressing him he said "Allow me enter."

The King asked: "Who art thou, and whence comest thou, with whom annearest thou, what is it that thou bringest?"

To this the youth replied, "I come from the two Benevolent ones. I am going to the two Beatified ones, with me goes all that is victorious my name is Khujasteh. I bring with me the New Year. I bring to the King happy intelligence, greetings and message.

'Enter," said the King.

The man placed before the sovereign a table of silver on the margin of which were arranged cak made of different varieties of grain, wheat, barley, pulsse, millet, maize, peas, gram, lentils, rice, sesame, beans, and phasels. Seven seeds of each variety were placed on the edge of the table. In the middle were deposited seven twigs of the trees from which omens were taken and sight of which was considered a happy augury—the willow, the olive, the quince, the pomegrenate—having one, two or three joints. Each twig was set down in the nome of one of the divisions of the empire, and in different places were inscribed the words of happy omen, afzayed, farakhi, parvar. They all signify increase, growth and prosperity in the Persian tongue. There were also deposited seven white plates with shining dirhams of the New Year's coinage, a new dinar and a bunch of rue. The person offering these wished the sovereign everlasting life, eternal sovereignty, felicity and glory.

The King transacted no affair on that day fearing lest some evil should happen in which case the misfortune might continue the whole year round.

Before all else, a gold or silver tray with whit sugar and freshly peeled cocoanut, and silver and golden bowls were offered to the monarch, who opened the day with fresh milk, newly drawn, and a fresh date put in it. Then with cocoanut freshly shelled he ate dates and gave the same to those whom he especially favoured and ate some of the sweets he liked best.

And on each day of the period of the Nawruz one white falcon was let fly.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year day was begun with an auspicious mouthful of fresh pure milk and some fresh cheese. Til the Kings of Fars considered this as a harbinger of happiness.

Everyday of the Nawruz period, water from an iron or silver jar was sprinkled on the King and it was regarded as procured from the two Blessed and the two Benevolent ones. Round the neck of the jar was placed an emerald necklace strung on a gold toread on which were also beads of green chrysolite. The water in the jar was provided only by maidens belonging to humble families and by virgin slaves and servants of respectable homes, from water mills and cisterns.

When the Nawruz fell on a Sabath day the King ordered four thousand dirhams to be given to the Chief of the Jewish community. No other reason was assigned for this prodcedure but that it was customary to do so. It was a usage which had been continued and which become obligatory like the poll-tax.

Twentyfive days before the Nawruz were raised twelve square columns of sun-dried bricks in the yard of the royal palace. On each of the pillars were sown severally wheat, barley, rice, lentils, phasels, pulse, peas, millet, French bean, gram, sesame and beans. The harvest was reaped invariably to the accompaniment of songs, music and sports. When the corn was gathered it was scattered about the hall. The columns were not pulled down till Meher-ruz of the month Farwardin. The corn was sown only for the purpose of taking omens. The better the growth and the riper the corn the richer was the expected harvest for the coming year. It was considered a lucky omen on part of the King to rest his eyes on the barley crops.

The master of archery presented to the King on the dav of Nawruz a bow and five arrows. The King on his part presented a citren to the constodian of the palace.

Songs were sung before the sovereign He was addressed in minstrelsy appropriate to the season of spring and with musical recitals, detailing deeds of heroes. There were sung a variety of songs, afrins, khursravanis, madarastanis and Fahlabad's songs. Fahlabad's delineations related to the era of Khushro Parviz Fahlabad belonged to Merv. His songs were devoted to the panegyrics of the monarch. Employing music where the Arabs use poetry he described the events of the reign the King's assemblies and his triumphs. Not a day passed but had its own tune and a new and marvellous melody. Fahlabad's songs implored the sovereign's favours and gifts for his Marzbans and generals and intercession for offenders.

It happened some times that sad news had to be broken to the King which those about him were reluctant to convey. It was then that Fahlabad improvised an ode and conveyed the information. This happened for instance, when the Great King lost his favourite mount Shabdaz. No one durst inform the King. Fahlabad sang about it describing how the horse lay sprawling in his stable, legs outstretched, neither eating fodder nor showing any movement. Upon this the King exclaimed, "So the horse is already dead." "Thou hast said it, Oh King," exclaimed Fahlabad.

It was in this fashion, in ingenious minstrelsy, that Fahlabad made the King utter what his own satraps had not the courage to report to him.

NAWRUZ

—:o:—

The Nawruz is the most important festival of modern Persia and as Persian influence radiated far in all directions during the Zoroastrian period, this feast used to be observed by most nations of the old world. The day of Vernal Equinox is still celebrated in many parts of Eastern Asia. It was, therefore, quite appropriate for the "Iran League" Bulletin to issue a special Nawruz Supplement. We congratulate the authors of the little tastefully bound pamphlet. The English portion is the translation preceded by a painstaking introduction of a gorgeous description of how Nawruz was celebrated in the palmy days of Zoroastrians in Persia. The passage is taken from an Arabic book though the actual quotation is by a famous Persian who used the Arabic language.

The translation has been prepared with the help of Moulvi Fazalullah who is now well-known in Bombay as a leading authority on Arabic language and literature. The same passage has been rendered into charming Persian by Professor Mazandi who is introducing in our city Persian as written and spoken in Persia as against the mongrel idiom which used to pass for Persian in this country. We understand that the pamphlet will be for sale at the office of the "Iran League."

BAN ON USE OF POISON-GAS IN WAR.

—:o:—

Berlin.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag has adopted a Bill to give effect to the Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of poison gas in war time. Von Schubert, the Under-Secretary, emphasised that the protocol was the best means of dispelling any erroneous belief that Germany had anything to hide in respect of chemical warfare.—Reuter.

Tea Time

Though you may take tea at any time of the day, four o'clock is considered the tea-time hour.

If you are asked out to tea, four o'clock will probably be the time of your appointment.

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W. 32

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LURID DRAMA OF GUILLOTINE

Story of Its Inventoe

The Reign of Terror has never lost its hold upon the public imagination; for the dreadful drama of the guillotine has shown the heights and base depths of human nature. The noble calm of so many who went proudly to their death with a smile, the execration and shouts of the mob—nothing is wanting to move our minds with pity and fear.

Though a lurid light plays on history on aristocrats and revolutionaries, it is curious to realize that the lives of those who plied the wretched family trade of executioner are hidden in grim obscurity. In his important new book "The Guillotine and its Servants." Translated by Mrs. Radolph Stadwell—M. Lenotre pieces together shreds and scraps of evidence.

"THE RED THEATRE."

On the revolutionary tribunals, the guillotine was known among the judges as "the red theatre." Dr. Guillotin, who gave his name tot the machine of death, devised the instrument with the best possible humanitarian motives. A newspaper of the day pointed out its advantages. "No man's hand will be stained by slaughter of his fellow creature, and the condemned person will have nothing to endure but the apprehension of death—which apprehension will be more painful to him than the blow that robs him of life." The first public operations of the decapitating machine disappointed the people of Paris, and in dispersing they sang this couplet:

Give me back my wooden gallows,
Give me back my gallows.

M. Lenotre suggests that, had the philanthropic doctor not invented this machine just as the revolution broke out history might have been different. "The people of Paris would not have endured the sight of such numerous executions by the old method, even supposing such executions had been possible."

THE EXCELLENT EXECUTIONER.

Sanson, the famous executioner of Paris, maintained a grim silence through his life. Faked memoirs have been written in his name. Balzac introduces him into a novel. It is said that he was by nature compassionate, and tried as far as it was in his power, to make the terrible hours before execution less bitter for the victims. There is a tradition that when he was alone in the tumbril with Charlotte Corday he kept his eyes fastened continually on the girl, who with the curiousty of a provincial sightseer gazed at the signs above the shops of the Rue Saint-Honore as she passed them one by one; he pointed out to her that by leaning against the rail of the cart she could avoid the jolts that shook her so roughly.

The Abbe Carrichon, who followed Madame la Marechal de Noailles and her daughter to the place of execution, disguised in a dark blue coat and red waistcoat, and secretly gave them absolution without removing his hat, has left a vivid picture of the "necessary man" and his assistance.

"The tumbrils drew up, the scaffold appeared; I shivered. It was at once surrounded by the horsemen and foot-soldiers. Behind them were numerous spectators in a circle. Most of them were laughing and enjoying the heart-rending sight. . . I perceived the chief executioner and his two assistants from whom he is distinguished by his youth and by the dress and bearing of a would-be dandy.

"One of the assistants is remarkable for his height, his portliness, the rose held in his mouth, the coolness and deliberation with which he does his work, his turned-back sleeves, and the crimped hair he wears in a queue. . . It must be admitted, whether from an underlying feeling of humanity or from habit and a desire to finish the work as soon as possible, the torture we singularly alleviated by their promptitude."

PRAYER AND MOCKERY.

"While the assistants were helping the ladies to alight from the first cart, Madame de Noailles' eyes were looking for me. She caught sight of me; and what volumes she spoke to me with her eyes now raised towards the sky and now lowered towards earth! On seeing these touchingly eloqeunt signs of ardent piety the tigers around me said; 'Ah, how pleased that one looks, how she raises her eyes to heaven, how she prays! But what good will that do her?' Then—by association of ideas; 'Ah, those rascally priests!'"

There is a touch of grim comedy in the fate of Sanson's son, the man who pawned the guillotine. One day he was thrown into the prison of Clichy for debt. The young executioner vainly protested that he was the instrument of the law and that society could not do without him; his creditors were inflexible and would only consent to give him his liberty on condition that he should hand over to them as pledge the frame of the guillotine.

A few days later Sanson received an order to carry out an execution. He rushed off to the man who was in possession of his machine, and inplored him to lend him the instrument for one day; the creditor refused point blank. He informed the Public Prosecutor of the state of affairs. The Keeper of Seals redeemed the guillotine, but Sanson lost his job.

The best that can be said for a public executioner is that he is a professional man, with a family pride in his dismal business. M. Lenotre, paints a terrible picture of conditions in the provinces, where, owing to the shortage, amateurs volunteered to carry out the executions—and when they were not bunglers were blood-maddened monsters.

THE ENGLISH GUILLOTINE.

"A Reasoned Opinion on the Method of Decapitation," written by "Louis, Life Secretary of the Academy of Surgery," in Paris, signed March 7, 1792, is quoted by M. Lenotre. It describes the English guillotine The secretary of the Academy of Surgery wrote his opinion at the request of the Legislative Committee of the National Assembly during the Revolution and a decree of the Assembly dated March 20, declares that death shall be inflicted in the manner described by Dr. Louis.

Dr. Louis quotes instances to show the difficulty of securing that the execution shall, in the interests of all concerned, be "performed in an instant and with a single blow."

He refers to the lacking of perfection in the German method of beheading with a sword, describes the Danish custom of using an axe, and commenting on the difficulties of the operation, he says, "to secure certainty in the proceedings they must necessarily depend on invariable mechanical means, of which both the force and the effect can be determined."

Then comes the following astonishing statement:—"That is the course adopted in England. The body of the criminal is laid face downwards between two posts joined by a cross-beam at the top, whence the convex hatchet is made to fall on the neck by means of a trigger."

It appears that the English forerunner of the "guillatine," concerning which the question of its use in England has been raised, was doing itst work as far back at least as the reign of Henry III.

In "Holinsheds' Chronicles," the work from which Shakespeare gained much material for his historical plays, there is an acount of a would-be regicide who paid the penalty by losing his head after the guillotine manner and a wood cut in a second edition of Holinshed, in the possession of Mr E. H. W. Meyerstein, the novelistpoet, author of "Grobo," "The Door," and "Symphonies," pictures the execution. This was in 1239.

HALIFAX MARKET INCIDENT.

The prisoner who thus suffered was "a learned esquire or rather a Clearke of the Universitie of Oxford, who, bearing some malice towards the K., fained himselfe madde, and espying the by the secrete places of his (the King's) house at Woodstocke, where he then lay, upon a night by windowe he gotte into the King's bedchamber, and comming to the bed's side, threw off the coverings and with a dagger strake divers times into a pillowe supposing yt the K. had bin there, but as God would that night the K lay in another chamber."

The account tells how one of the Queen's chambermaydes espied the felon and made an outcry, "with the result that the Cleapke was arrested, conveyed to Coventry, there arreigned and by lawful azouse hadde of hys traditions intent, was condemned and executed as a traitor."

It is recorded that a Halifax market woman, having come to an execution and gaining a near position, placed her basket of eggs near the gibbet. The head of the victim fell among the eggs and broke many of them. "O, what a pity!" she exclaimed, but the record does not state whether the remark applied to the eggs or the victim.

A description of the way they had in Halifax in the sixteenth century of chopping off the heads of criminals condemned of horse, cattle, or sheep stealing is given in Bishop Gibson's Additions to Camden's "Britannia" (1695).

GUILLOTINED FOR THEFT.

According to Halifax law: "If a felon was taken within the liberty with goods stolen out of the liberties of the Forest of Hardwick, he should after three markets or meting days within the town of Halifax, next after his apprehension, be taken to the gibbet there, and have his head cut off from his body."

There were provisos that thief must be caught in the act or have the thing stolen on him, or confess. A miserable thief being duly found guilty was brought to the scaffold, and if it were a horse, or any other living creature that he had stolen, that creature was to be the executioner.

This was the method. The axe was drawn up by a pulley and fastened with a pin to the side of the scaffold, the beast stolen was tied by a cord to the pin. Then at the given moment, when the prisoner's head was across the block, the jurors who were present would raise each one hand, and the bailiff would whip the beast. The movement of the animal would draw the pin, when the axe would drop across the neck of the unfortunate thief.

If the execution was not done at a heat then the baliff or his servant had to cut the rope releasing the axe.

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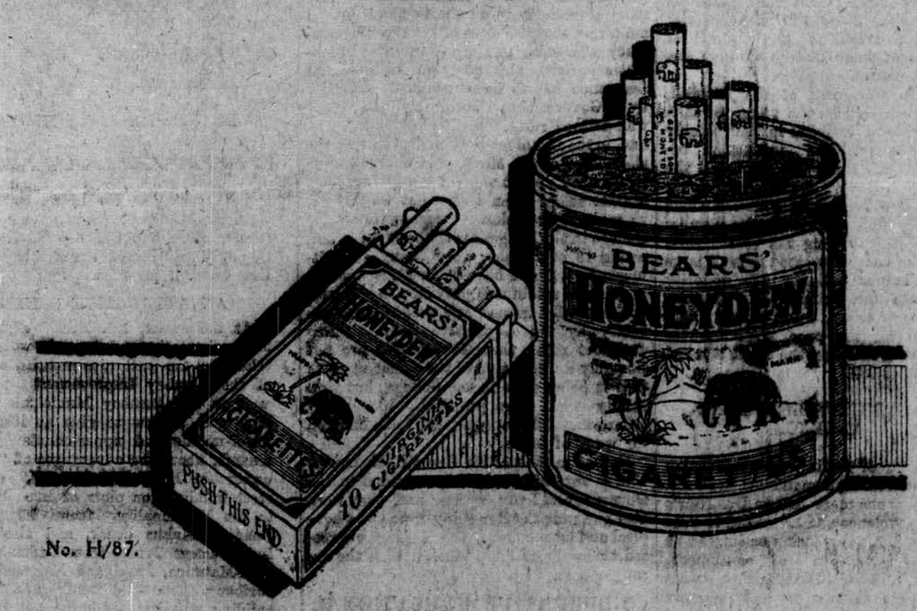

No. H/87.

Kidney Warnings.

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All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 21 1929

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BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL

Governor Lays Foundation Stone.

—:o:—

H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stone of the extension of the Bai Yamunabai L. Hair charitable Hospital on Tuesday evening before a large and representative gatherings

The governor and Lady Sykes on arrival were received by Mr. M. Venkatrao, Dr. A. L. Nair, Mr. K. Naterajan, Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, and other menbmbers of the Hospital Executive Committee and taken to the dai 8.

Mr. Venkatrao then in requesting H. E. the governor to lay the foundation stone of the Hospital Extension in the course of his speech, said the hospital. Owed its existence to the munificence of Dr. A. L. Nair of Messrs. N. Powell and Company. With a view to insuring the efficient and speedy realisation of the object of the charity, the sympathy and suport of prominent medical men of the city were obtained and their active co-operation in the wor of the hopital was secured. These men had, since its inception, managed the hospital with commendable zeal and enthusiasm and had rendered service throughout without remuneration.

The other institution with which the hospital was inseparably connected continued Mr. Venkatrao, was the National Medical College. Since 1927 the hospital was being managed by the Council of Management of this College through the Hopital Executive Committee.

Turning to the work of the hospital, the speaker emphasised the value of such charitable general hospital in that thickly populated locality. The institution became very popular from the start and the management had to request the donor to increase the indoor accommodation which he generously did, increasing the number of beds to 62. During the recent riots in the city the hospital treated quite a large number of indoor patients, the majority of whom were Mahomedans and Pathans. As regards outpatients, being a free hospital intended for the poor, their number was ever on the increase, the figure reached in 1928 being 42,982.

DR. NAIR'S UNFAILING BENEVOLENCE.

The problem of finding accommodation to meet the increasing demand led the Committee to make one more call on Dr. Nair's unfailing benevolence and he agreed to bear the expenses of the extension estimated at Rs. 1,14,839 exclusive of equipment, Mr. Venkatrao, in conclusion, made a strong plea for public sympathy and support pointing out that the work of medical relief and medical education was difficult of achievement by the unaided efforts of a single individual. The hospital had been singularly unfortunate in not receiving from Government any help, in spite of repeated applications. Similarly, the National Medical College had been unfortunate in not receiving a permanent grant, though as His Excellency's predecessorlege had acknowledged, the results shown by the Col could not hve been achieved without hard work, generosity and self-sacrifice on the part of its honorary staff. In the final year medical examination of 1926 a student of the National Medical College stood first among the successful candidates and in the year 1928 the first three students among the successful students of the Presidency belonged to the same College.

Mr. Venkatrao then announced the following donations:—Rs. 1,201 from Mr. Balchandra Sitaram Sukthankar in memory of his mother Bai Dhaklibai. Rs. 501 from Mr. Shapurji Pallonji Mistri, Rs. 300 from Mrs. Byramji Bhikaji Kanga Rs. 250 from Mr. Amiruddin Salebhai Tyabji and Rs. 250 from Mr. Daudkhan Salebhai Tyabji.

Mr. K. Natarajan who next addressed the gathering referred to Dr. Nair's self-sacrificing generosity in founding and endowing these institutions out of his hard-won earnings.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, after laying the foundation stone addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech he said.

"I have been much interested to hear of the growth of this Medical College and and Hospital, purely as the result of voluntary effort on the part of many, and in particular due to the generosity of Dr. Nair. It is indeed, as has been said before, a record of hard work, generosity and self-sacrifice, which deserves the encouragement and the assistance of all who are able to contribute to such philanthropic schemes.

"The extension of the hospital building, the foundation stone of which I have just laid, will certainly add greatly to the usefulness of the hospital. The figures of the number of out-patients treated in recent years are most striking. They show that the hospital has secured the confidence of the population of this locality, and with the additional facilities which this new building will provide, we may expect the numbers to go on increasing even more rapidly. The very generous donation which Dr. Nair has given for this new building will afford an excellent example to some future benefactor, and I hope that when that time comes you will invite me here again to inaugurate whatever improvement or extension you may be able to undertake.

GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

"There is one matter in which I fear I must give you a somewhat dis-appointing reply, and that is in regard to the proposed grant-in-aid to the college or to the hospital, or both. With regard to the hospital, I I think it is well known that Government have lately undertaken, with the help of the Hospital Fund, very large extensions of the J. J. Hospital group, which will involve them in greatly increased annual expenditure, although, as is well known the responsibility for any extension of medical relief actually rests on the Corporation. I am afraid that the days of benevolent autocracy are past, and that, in the democratic present, any question of financial assistance has to be considered officially by Govern-ment according to very well-defined rules,

and, in the case of medical institutions, on the the advice of the Minister in charge of the subject. I do not think I am giving away a state secret when I say that we did try to make a provision for assistance to the College in the budget for the next year, but, owing to our other very heavy commitments to which I have referred, it was not possible to retain this provision in the budget as finally framed and passed quite recently by the Legislative Council. This does not mean that Government are not sincerely appreciative of the excellent work that it being done in the College, but that simply that this proposal, like many other excellent proposals, has to be omitted for want of funds.

On the motion of Sir Covasji Jehangir, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Governor and Lady Sykes, and they were also garlanded. After going round the hospital and the college, the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements.

Dr. Nair introducing His Excellency, the Governor, to important guests.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

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SCHEME FOR STUDENTS' WELFARE.

A meeting was convened under the auspices of the "Municipal-aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute" on Friday evening at the Improvement Trust Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) (the 15th instant), when Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council, presided.

AN ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.

At the outset, Mr. Bilia explained in brief, about the propaganda work undertaken for the past nine months, on behalf of the Bombay Improvement Trust, as well as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, with a view to give an idea to the lower-middle and upper-middle class of tenants, about the advantages of "Tenant-ownership Housing Schemes", so as to erect buildings on plots of land, belonging to the Municipality, from Elphpinstone Road to Mahim Creek, and also to the Improvement Trust, from Dadar-Matunga, Sion-Matunga, Parel and Naigaum to Suparibaug. The total land available for building purposes would be not less than 4,50,000 sq. yds. under the control of the municipality, worth a crore of rupees while the land under the control of the Improvement Trust, would come to not less 5,75,000 sq. yds. worth more than one crore of rupees. Hence, the municipality and the Improvement Trust would be benefited by selling the plots of land to those tenants, intending to live on "Tenant-ownership basis" or in tenements of Buildings on "Rent Redemption Scheme." He, then, read the printed extract of Mr. Kulkarny's Educationol Scheme for granting loan-scholarships on "ten years' period" of repayment.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, then, delivered an instructive lecture, on "Advantages of starting educational societies in each district of the Bombay Presidency, and how the working system of the Co-operative Educational Societies, would benefit the tenants as well as the peasants, as the total paid-up capital of these societies, would be invested either in granting loans to agriculture societies or would be invested on the first mortgage of the newly-erected buildings, by keeping at least one-third margin of the total cost of the building and the land at not less than 6-1|4 per cent. interest per annum. Out of the repayment of the total interest, 50 per cent. was to be set apart for dividend; 37-1|2 per cent. for granting loan-scholarships, and 12-1|2 per cent. for Reserve Fund. While, the scholarship amount, bearing 6-1|4 per cent. interest per annum was to be repaid in 10 years' period, after completing the full educational course, and this amount was to be styled "Stationary Capital", and not, at all to be carried, to the "Reserve Fund", which was indivisible under the co-operative Act, even in the event of voluntary liquidation of any Registered Co-operative Society. This new system, which was most beneficial to the helpless students, middle-class tenants and oppressed peasants, was highly approved of by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., and by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., in 1914.

A BEGINNING.

Mr. Kulkarni said, that with the sincere support of Rao Bahadur Kambli, the Deputy President of the Legislative Council, Mr. N. E. Navle, M.L.C. (from Ahmednagar), Mr. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. (from Ahmedabad), Mr. Narayandas Bechar, M.L.C. (from Sind), he would be able to make a beginning for starting Co-operative Educational Societies in each division of the Bombay Presidency.

TENANT OWNERSHIP SCHEME.

Mr. Kulkarni, then, said that his work, in connection with the Tenants' Economic Housing Scheme, clerical self-help, housing on "Rent Redemption System, and tenant-ownership basis", was so far successful and would soon bear the fruit of his labour; but the starting of co-operative educational societies in Bombay would enable all the middle-class tenants to get loans at a moderate rate of interest up to 20 per cent. of the cost of the cottage provided the tenant-member would first invest at least 15 per cent. of its cost. In that case, two-thirds or 65 per cent. extra would be obtained as loan either from the Government or from the Municipality, on the security of the land and the building to be owned by the tenant-member. This system would help a very large number of commercial employees, who were not in a position to take advantage of the "Provident Fund", though they were drawing pretty decent salaries, there being no Provident Fund system in their offices; while in all other offices the same system, introduced by the City Improvement Trust, to granf loans up to 90 per cent. contribution of the Employees' Provident Fund, without interest, and to recover at 10 per cent. of their monthly salary, would be followed, as it was in the interest of the employers of labour, to promote the welfare of their own faithful employees.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes laying the foundation-stone of Yamuna Bai Hospital Extension.

FRENCH DICTATE TO ISLAM

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PRIESTS MUST "PREACH LOYALTY"

LONDON (By Mail).

The French mandatory authorities in Syria have ordered all Ulemas, or Moslem priests, to preach loyalty in the mosques and proclaim all opponents of the French as traitors to Islam. It is reported from Damascus.

The Nationalist members of the Syrian Parliament addressed a strongly worded protest to the High Commissioner and tabled a resolution demanding the withdrawal of these propagandists from pulpits, and the resignation of the present Government.

It was in fear that they would succeed in passing the resolution that the French Authorities suspended the Syrian Government.

M. Henri Pansot, who succeeded to the post of High Commissioner in October 1926, has recently visited France in order to discuss with the French Government the serious situation in Syria.

CO-OPTION TO CORPORATION

34 CANDIDATES FOR 10 SEATS

The 98 members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who have so far been elected or nominated to that body, will meet on Tuesday next to elect ten members by way of co-option in order to complete the formation of the new Corporation, which has a membership of 108 members. Monday was the last day for the nomination of candidates for co-option and in all 34 candidates were nominated during the day. Of these 19 are members of the present Corporation. There are three Hindu lady candidates. The following are the names of the 34 candidates:

Mr. A. N. Surve, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay. Miss Bachubehn R. Lotewala, Mr Balkrishna J. Deorukhar, Mr. Burjorji S. N. Cooper, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw D. Daruwala, Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas Mr. Jagjivan Ujjamsey, Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, Mrs. Lilawati Kanyalal Munshi, Mr. Kishondas M. Ramji, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. F. W. Petch., Mr. Mohamed Husein Pathan, Mr. Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed Mr. Prasannakumar S. Bakhle, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri, Sir, Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Mr. Vazirali Bandeali, Mr. Venkatrao Chimaulal Setalvad, Mr. Y. C. Pandit, Mr. A. T. Janai, Mr. Mian Mahomed J. Chhotani, Mr. Naranji P. Sangani, Dr. Mahomed Ibrahim Khatkhate, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

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GRADUATES' DUTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first consideration before all enlightened voters in any election ought really to be "Will my vote be a power for good, or will it help the welfare of the country"? If, even in a consituency of graduates with mature judgments, other considerations prevail, then there could be no hope of national progress. Of all the concerns in the life of a struggling nation, education is the most vital, being the root from which alone can spring the tree of new life. The voters can, by allowing themselves to be guided by unreal considerations, dry up the roots of national progress or by courageously making a right use of their votes, water these roots to become mighty trees which will give to millions of our children the right nourishment for growth.

Education can rear up a race of sturdy, intellectual and right-minded men who would lift their country out of the present Slough of Despond and the yoke of foreign domination. If in a matter which concerns the very life or death of a nation a matter in which the lives of thousands of young hopefuls are involved, if even in such a matter, we vote on considerations which should be beneath the notice of enlightened voters, it would be a tragedy for the country. Could not the voters shake themselves free for a great cause, just for a minute. Let each voter steel his heart against the persuasions of agents, vote for the right man, get the paper attested and send it on direct to the Registrar. Patriotic men could at least show this much courage.—Yours etc.,

B. JASWANI.

DIABETES

WORLD-RENOWNED

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Letter No. of the firm 32091.
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Diabetes and Asthma Specialists.
(Regd.) Post Box 2,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah, Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort, Bellary.

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

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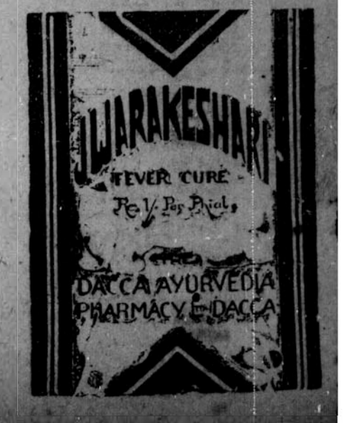

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.